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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to find and collocate the semantically equivalent form patterns of the English and Hungarian relation-marking systems by contrasting the use of the individual relational morphemes. The ultimate aim of the study is to determine interlingual congruences and contrasts for possible use in language teaching. The investigation is restricted to Hungarian postpositions and their equivalent English prepositions. The term "relation-word" is used here when both postpositions and prepositions are meant. Various morphological-syntactic features of the relation-word phrases are discussed; the static case receives detailed attention. The material is presented within the following framework: (1) spatial relation-words of the directional type, (2) spatial relation-words of the nondirectional type, (3) temporal relation-words, and (4) abstract relation-words. Semantic patterns and subpatterns are basic units for contrastive discussion. Based on interlingual contrasts, interference predictions are attempted throughout the discussion of the patterns. The technical format of the pattern discussions is summarized as follows: notation, examples in Hungarian and English, prediction, comments and figurative usage. Applications of contrastive data to language instruction are suggested, especially for an instructional program utilizing motion pictures.
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THE HUNGARIAN-ENGLISH
CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS PROJECT
WORKING PAPERS

7

KÁLMÁN KERESZTES

Hungarian Postpositions vs. English Prepositions: a Contrastive Study

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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The major research objective of the Project is the systematic large-scale investigation of differences and similarities between the Hungarian and English languages with implications for the acquisition of English by Hungarians and the acquisition of Hungarian by speakers of English.

The Project publication, Working Papers, makes available research results, theoretical studies, progress reports, sample pedagogical materials and other materials relevant to Project objectives.

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Introduction[1]

1. The purpose of this experimental study is to find and collocate the semantically equivalent form patterns of the English and Hungarian relation-marking systems by contrasting the use of the individual relational morphemes. It can be expected that the results will reveal the extent and the factual details of interlingual parallelisms and asymmetries between the two systems, along with their pedagogical implications from the viewpoint of language learning.

The investigation is restricted to Hungarian **postpositions** and their equivalent English prepositions. The English equivalents of Hungarian post-positions are, generally speaking, non-monosyllabic prepositions, or these combined with monosyllabic ones; e.g., *behind, from behind, ahead of.* The monosyllabic English prepositions: *in, on, to, for, at* and their main Hungarian equivalents, which are chiefly case suffixes: *-bAn, -(E)n, -nAk, -ért, -nÁl*[2], will not be treated systematically here. Attention will be given to them only when they interfere in the patterns with the use of the *relation-words* selected for investigation[3]. The term, relation-word is used to cover postpositions and prepositions when both are meant.

The selection of the topic was prompted partly by a project plan prepared by Hungarian scholars participating in the English – Hungarian Contrastive Linguistics Project which while covering most of the significant parts of grammar, did not specifically mention Hungarian postpositions and

1 The editors would like to express their thanks to Lajos Lőrincze and Árpád Sebestyén for the indispensable help in reviewing this study. These scholars note that while all citation from Hungarian are grammatically accurate some do not represent the most frequent current usage.

2 Capital letters symbolize morphophonemes. From the viewpoint of the present topic their phonemic nature is irrelevant.

3 This separation of the relation-marking elements is not entirely arbitrary. This is shown not only by the quite neat correspondences between formal and semantic differences in the two languages but also by a definite trend of selection in the government of prepositions by verbs, adjectives, etc., in English. A rough count of such prepositions in F.T. Wood's listing (1967) shows that close to 90 % of them are monosyllabic, and their Hungarian equivalents are case suffixes with a similar percentage.

their English counterparts. Another reason for the choice was the relative significance of these elements from the viewpoint of language teaching. They are one of the hotbeds of interference and uncertainty for the learner. Stockwell (1963: 208) observed in connection with the prepositions: "Nowhere [else] is the student's desire to find a one-to-one correspondence between native and target languages more thoroughly frustrated."

2. In all constructions involving relation-word phrases there are two entities related to one another by a relation-word. One may be called the **related** entity (in the description this will be symbolized arbitrarily by **A**) and the other the **relating** or **reference** entity (symbolized by **R**). For example, in the sentence *A kulcs a lábtörlő alatt van. – The key is under the doormat.* the related entity (**A**) is: *a kulcs – the key.* The relation-word phrase is: *a lábtörlő alatt – under the doormat.* The reference entity (**R**) is: *a lábtörlő – the doormat.* The relation-words are: *alatt – under.*

The related part can be explicit (in the form of a noun, a nominal phrase, or a complete sentence, etc.), or implied (e.g., ellipsis, in an answer to a question: *Where is the key?* Answer: *Under the doormat*). The relating part is rarely elliptical, disregarding instances when two or more relation-words appear with **R**, e.g., *... before and after the meeting*; or: *Before the meeting and after ...*

3. Various morphological-syntactic features of the relation-word phrases, beyond those already mentioned, will be referred to in the text and will appear in the examples. These are briefly explained in the following:

(a) Agreement (concord). In Hungarian, when **R** is modified by a demonstrative pronoun: *ez* (this), *az* (that), some of the postpositions appear after both the pronoun and **R**: *A baleset ez* **előtt** *a ház* **előtt** *történt. – The accident occurred* **in front of** *this house.*

(b) A number of Hungarian postpositions require a case ending on **R**: *Az ablak***on át** *ment be a házba. – He entered the house* **through** *the window. István***nal együtt** *tanult. – He studied* **together with** *Steve.* (Note that in the latter example the Hungarian suffix *-val* [-*VAL*] is a direct equivalent of the English *with*.)

Rarely, in Hungarian may an element enter between the suffix and the postposition proper: *Az ő házuk a mienk***kel éppen szemben** *van. – Their house is* **right opposite to** *ours.*

Under certain conditions some Hungarian postpositions are replaced by verbal prefixes: **Át***mászott a kerítés***en** (He climbed over the fence); cf., *A kerítés***en át** *ment be* (He entered *over* the fence, or ... *through* the fence).

Numerous Hungarian postpositions, especially the type which requires case ending on **k**, can appear preceding **R** (i.e., in a prepositional position): **Túl** *a folyón* or: *A folyón* **túl** ... (Beyond [or: Across] the river ...).

All these features – including the one under point (a) – are varieties of discontinuous morphemes.

(c) A number of Hungarian postpositions will take personal endings when R is a personal pronoun: *Lajos mellett* (next to Louis) – *mellette* (next to him).

(d) In Hungarian there is a limited possibility for transforming a postpositional phrase of the adverbial apposition type in to an attributive (adjectival) phrase with the adjective-forming suffix added to the postposition: *A lakás a padlás alatt nagyon kicsi.* – *A padlás alatti lakás nagyon kicsi.* (The apartment under the attic is very small.) In English the simple equivalent is an adverbial apposition.

(e) Direction. Hungarian relation-words of the directional type generally have three distinct forms for the following spatial directional aspects: (1) 'static': *A kulcs a lábtörlő* **alatt** *van.*– *The key is* **under** *the doormat;* (2) 'integrative': *A kulcsot a lábtörlő* **alá** *tettem.*– *I've put the key* **under** *the doormat;* (3) 'separative': *Valaki kivette a kulcsot a lábtörlő* **alól**. – *Somebody took the key* **from under** *the doormat.* In general, English does not maintain a formal distinction between static and integrative prepositions.

In most instances the semantics of the individual relation-words of this directional type can be exhaustively covered by treating the static case. In other words, the integrative and separative forms rarely display semantic features, other than the directional aspect, which would be exclusively their own. Therefore, only the static type will receive detailed discussion. After the treatment of all such relation-words in the static type, a brief general review of the other types will follow.

4. Relation-words are bound morphemes (disregarding that some of them, more numerous in English than in Hungarian, are also used as independent adverbs), and they are strictly grammatical elements marking syntactic relationships. At the same time, they display features which are characteristic of lexical items, namely polysemy and synonymy. These features affect both the descriptive and contrastive treatment of the relation-words just as they do that of common lexical items, resulting, through partial semantic overlappings, in intralingual and interlingual ramifications which often seem untraceable[1].

The lack of adequate descriptive documentation, just as in the case of grammatical analysis, makes contrastive investigation very difficult. An essential prerequisite for the contrastive treatment of lexicon, including

1 After examining several English lexemes vs. their corresponding sets of Romanian items, William Nemser and Ileana Vincenz (1972, pragraph 3.1) conclude that "even the prediction through contrastive techniques of interference or facilitation in the acquisition of lexical elements is often not feasible."

relation-words, is a full inventory of closely defined conditions under which each of the contrasted items functions. 'Absolute' definitions of meanings, as Weinreich terms those of dictionaries, are inadequate for both intralingual treatment and for contrastive matching of the items. In discussing lexicographical definitions, Weinreich (1962: 30, 44) states: "the most important case to deal with in semantic description is one in which where the signification of one term ends, that of another begins. On the whole, a semantic description should aim not at 'absolute' definitions but at definitions which delimit the meaning of a term from that of terms with similar meanings (synonyms)." He also states: "Lexicography as a descriptive discipline must also take the criterion of interpersonality seriously. Every aspect of the lexicographer's product can and should be subjected to interpersonalit tests: the choice of terms to be defined (which would rule out, or at least set apart rare and therefore meaningless words); the specificity of definitions... ." To carry out the task in accordance with the implications of these statements, if consistently attempted, would be a formidable undertaking even if only selected segments of the lexicon were treated. To achieve such an ideal goal, the first step should perhaps be a recognition and adoption of the task as part of descriptive linguistics, and the second step the development of adequate methods and apparatus.

Although the present investigation tries to acquire and utilize materials beyond what available standard sources can offer, the need for additional material and for further testing of usage was often felt. Needless to say, refinements or redefinitions in detail of this analysis may be possible or necessary.

5. The material is presented within the following overall framework: (1) Spatial relation-words of the directional type. This is the most important and, from a contrastive viewpoint, the most complex single group. It contains the elements for such basic spatial notions as 'under', 'over', 'behind', 'before', 'beside', etc. (2) Spatial relation-words of the non-directional type. These do not have directional aspects and the corresponding static, integrative, and separative forms. (3) Temporal relation-words. While many of the temporal notions in the system derive from or are tied to the spatial elements and therefore are discussed within the spatial groups, there are some relation-words which have neither spatial references nor contrastive ties to them. These will be discussed in this third group. (4) Finally, the relatively large number of abstract relation-words, perhaps the least problematic group from a contrastive point of view.

These groups are further subdivided into **semantic categories**. These categories are established by juxtaposing Hungarian and English relation-words with a basic spatial meaning (or another characteristic meaning if

there is no spatial one), e.g., English *behind* vs. Hungarian *mögött* (the 'post' category), or English *beside* vs. Hungarian *mellett* (the 'iuxta' category). Such interlingual form pairs are considered **direct contrastive equivalents** (also referred to as the **principal** or **representative** relation-words of a category) on the basis of their equivalence on a basic semantic level, possibly the most concrete spatial one.

When applicable, the categories within the spatial groups are further subdivided into subcategories according to the following semantic aspects: A = spatial, B = numerical (quantitative), C = abstract, D = time.

The categories and subcategories are loose semantic classes. Nevertheless they are necessary und useful not only for arranging the material in a reasonably logical order but also as a means of making it manageable for developing the more closely definable semantic units which make contrastive observation possible. These semantic units are called **patterns.**

6. The semantic patterns and subpatterns are used as the basic units for contrastive discussion. Each semantic pattern is defined by a common (interlingual) meaning (coming presumably from the 'deep structure' as an innate concept), and by one or more forms. The meaning can be stated by describing the relationship between **A** and **R**. Such statements can only be general and quite abstract for the practical purpose of defining the limits of the patterns. The pattern limits seem to depend on the semantic content or on the semantic class-nature of the nouns standing for **R** more than on anything else. Therefore, as part of the pattern-definition, attempts are being made to determine **R** and, if relevant, its modifying elements, in order to set the limits of each pattern. When it can be ascertained that **A** or the verb influence patterning (the verb can always be a factor and especially in temporal use), this is specifically noted in the definition. Examples serve to clarify each pattern-meaning and, beyond that, to demonstrate the validity of the definition by illustrating, where possible, the total scope of the pattern.

In each category all distinct semantic patterns are listed in which any of the principal relation-words of that category are represented, regardless of what their equivalent in the other language may be in any one pattern. Such an equivalent in any particular pattern may be: (1) Principal relation-word of the category under discussion. (2) A relation-word from another category. In the latter case, this is usually a principal relation-word of that other category, unless it comes from the abstract group of relation-words where it is not always easy to determine which are the principal ones. It is obvious that in such a case the pattern could be discussed just as well in that other category. Such overlapping across categories is solved by cross references. (3) Other than a relation-word, – a structure which represents a different grammatical element or level; e.g., derivation (see pattern 100.2), comparative

structure (see pattern 2B), or an extended adverbial structure: *a másik oldalán – on the other side of*, (see patterns 2A.231 and 13A.5)[1]. These different structures can be the sole representatives in a pattern in one of the languages or can be alternatives of the relation-word in one or in both languages. They are handled as transformational equivalents. (4) It is rather exceptional when neither of the principal relation-words of a category are represented in one of its pattern (see pattern 1D.2).

Alternant relation-words often intervene in the individual patterns. They may be fully, partially, or only sporadically participate in each. Often they are distinguishable stylistic variants. Whenever partial or sporadic alternants are present in a pattern, there is the possibility that they represent another semantic pattern, or – and which amounts to the same – that the frames in which they can be used as substitutes have been incorrectly classified. However, splitting up such patterns into subpatterns is generally avoided if there is one stable relation-word for the pattern in both languages.

To keep the numerous patterns under control and to facilitate references, they are provided with notations. Each begins with a number – from 1 to 48 – indicating the category in the order in which they are discussed. This is followed by a capital letter which indicates the subcategory: A = spatial, B = numerical, C = abstract, and D = time aspects. This is followed by a period after which a decimal number is used to indicate patterns and subpatterns. 1D.2 indicates: 1 = infra category, D = time aspect, 2 = number of the pattern within the time patterns.

7. On the basis of interlingual contrasts, interference **predictions** are attempted throughout the discussion of the patterns. They identify distortions which can be anticipated to the inappropriate use of the relation-words. Even though a number of them have actually been observed by the author, all predictions are necessarily hypothetical. As has been repeatedly observed by contrastivists, there are too many factors involved in the actual occurrence of many reasonable predictions beyond those of the intrinsic contrasts between languages. External factors such as teaching method, individual student behavior, and learning modality (including the type of model of the target language to which the learner is exposed) may indeed make theoretically plausible predictions invalid, while less plausible ones are actually validated. Even mere unreadiness, premature ambitiousness on the part of the learner, or pressure on him to produce utterances may be factors less trivial than

1 Fillmore (1968: 20–25) proposes some universal case categories similarly bringing together grammatical phenomena from different levels but with identical content.

they appear. External factors can make almost everything possible[1] but, of course, not everything possible has an equal chance of realization. Contrastive analyses cannot and should not claim that their predictions have absolute validity, but should rather strive for systematic and complete descriptions in which predictions can be a means of identifying contrasts and differences in a thorough and consistent manner. Reliance on error observation or error analysis, as suggested by some (Hamp 1968: 146) does not seem to be a more promising approach. Error analysis may have to revert at the end to contrastive methods if it wants to achieve systematic and complete coverage. Its data, beyond some notorious problems in learning any language (be they contrastively significant or not), would be at least as questionable as predictions through contrastive methods which ignore the existence and importance of external factors. In principle, controlled teaching conditions could eliminate the latter problem. But apart from its questionable practicality on a massive scale, creating controlled conditions presupposes a thorough knowledge of the contrastive data.

Making predictions is a problematic process no matter how few elements are involved. Even in the simplest contrasts, technically there are usually at least two possible predictions; one is probably more realistic than the other. If criteria could be found that would tell which of the possibilities had a better chance of validation, this would greatly reduce the number of predictions. Discussing interlingual contrasts, Rivers (1968: 153) noted: "For a contrast to be distinguishable at any level, there must be some correspondence at a higher level of structure." Her statement may be interpreted as suggesting levels of greater and lesser contrastive weight. Since contrasts are relative or double-edged, one can simply choose to talk about contrast at a lesser level (where there is less contrastive weight) and talk about correspondence at a greater level (where there is more contrastive weight). In connection with the contrastive treatment of the lexicon, Nemser and Vincenz (1972: paragraph 2.2.4) point out that sometimes a hierarchial ordering of meanings is possible on the basis of 'basic' and 'extended' meanings as well as textual 'frequency.' They add that "such hierarchical ordering is not always evident."

Without the assumption that there is a difference between the contrastive weight of meanings of a form, all predictions must be considered ambivalent, implying that the choice between possible distortions takes place by chance

1 An early awareness of this can be illustrated by the old story about a Hungarian student of Latin, probably on the beginning level. When he was offered matches to light his cigarette, he replied in Latin: *iam caelum* (heaven already) or (sky already). What the meant was: it's already lit. The distortion is based on the Hungarian synonyms: $ég_1$ (heaven, sky) and $ég_2$ (it is lit) or (it is burning).

or depends only on external factors. For instance, when a native of language Y learns that meaning 'a' of his Y_1 form is expressed by Z_1 and meaning 'b' of Y_1 is expressed by Z_2 in language Z, the chances are that he may select either Z_1 for the meaning of Z_2 or vice versa (assuming, as always in such instances, that learning is not yet definitely established, and that external factors give an equal chance to both Z_1 and Z_2 forms and their meanings in the learning process). But if, let us say, meaning 'a' is the basic (e.g., concrete) meaning of Y_1 and meaning 'b' of Y_1 is a secondary one, then according to the proposed weight hypothesis there is a greater chance that under the same conditions Z_1 will be used for Z_2 rather than the other way round (see more on this below, pp. 28–9).

External factors in the learning process, such as timing (giving prior treatment to certain elements or features by purposeful or random sequencing), degree of reinforcement, and other means of emphasis can increase or minimize contrastive weights and even reverse the roles. It can be assumed that there must be a proper balance in the pedagogical treatment of language contrasts by which distortions could be eliminated reasonably well. Finding out what those proper balances are and then implementing the findings may be the central and the most difficult problems on the practical side of the contrastive approach (see below, pp. 28–9).

In the case of relation-words, the spatial meanings may be the primary bearers of contrastive weight. Also, it seems reasonable to think that these spatial meanings generally receive a priority in sequencing which reinforces their position, and this makes the direct equivalents on the spatial level the chief orientation points for the learners. A large portion of the predictions in this study are made on this basis. When it does not seem possible to determine which meaning is the dominant one, more than one prediction is possible and necessary (see, for instance, patterns 16D.1 and 16D.2).

Predictions of facilitation (positive transfer) are also sometimes formulated under the following condition. Let us suppose that language Y and language Z use only the forms Z_1, Z_2, and Y_2 in a particular pattern or sentence from their two pairs of morphemes (each directly related): $Y_1 - Z_1$, e.g., *alatt – under*; and $Y_2 - Z_2$, *szerint – according to*. In such a case a negative transfer of Z_1 (i.e., using Y_1 form for that meaning by the learner of language Y) will be predicted. Going in the other direction, the learner of language Z will select a correct form: Z_2 being the only possible point of departure for the meaning his native Y_2 form which is directly related to Y_2 (see patterns 1A.12, 1A.52, and the figurative use in pattern 1C.1). It is obvious that in all such instances a positive transfer by the learner of language Y is possible if he relies on his native Y_2 alternant (this possibility is not explicitly indicated in the form of a prediction). This brings up the problem

of contrastive weight between alternants of a pattern in the source language. One of the alternants may lead to a correct form of the target language and the other alternant to an incorrect one on the basis of their direct relationships. Using the above situation: the English preposition *under* would lead to an incorrect choice in Hungarian (*alatt*) and the preposition *according to* would lead to a correct one (*szerint*), for instance in his rendition of the Hungarian equivalent of this sentence: **Under** *(or* **according to***) his contract with the newspaper* ... . What this may imply for the contrastive approach is that it may be proper to pay attention to usage preferences in the source language and perhaps even to individual preferences and speech habits.

There is another point to make concerning alternants – in this instance – alternants in the target language. The problem has to be emphasized for technical reasons. As it sometimes happens, the learner – by following direct leads – may arrive at a direct equivalent which in that particular pattern is relatively uncommon but not nonidiomatic or substandard. Such 'acceptable' alternants are considered acceptable choices in this study. In such instances (which are few) these alternants are used consistently in the examples to show that the expected choice is a correct one. Giving prominence in this manner to a form which has a relatively low frequency may be perplexing to some native readers, and this is why it has to be emphasized here that in the comments following the examples the alternant values are mentioned when a difference in frequency, style, etc., can be detected (see, for example, pattern 1B).

8. The data have been gathered from dictionaries and other sources which list meanings and provide examples and from various written texts, mainly newspapers[1]. The examples and meanings taken from such sources were validated as to their commonness, frequency, and possibilities for substituting the relation-words found in them by synonyms. The methods included simple questionnaires on aspects of usage in the 'infra' and 'supra' categories[2]. A clarification of the bulk of usage problems was attempted mainly in interview sessions and often through ad hoc personal communications with native speakers[3].

9. The technical format of the pattern discussions has a general scheme. This may be summarized up as follows:

(a) *Notation* (see above, p. 5). Definition of the pattern (see above, pp. 5–6).

1 See Bibliography

2 I am grateful to Dr. Charles Eastlack, Dr. William Gage, Dr. William Nemser, Miss Dian Overbey, and Mrs. Dorothy Rapp for answering questionnaires.

3 The members of my immediate and extended family provided much help in this for which I am thankful.

(b) *Examples.* These are given in two parallel columns: Hungarian – English. The relation-words participating in the pattern are placed at the head of the examples; those which fully participate are underlined. Partial and sporadic alternants are placed in brackets after each example in which they can be substituted.

(c) *Predictions* (see above, pp. 6–9). Predictive sentences are placed among and after the examples in rectangular frames, and are indicated by an X or XX mark. The sign X is used when the predictive sentence applies only to a single example which directly precedes it. The sign XX indicates that the prediction, at least in principle, applies to all possible sentences within that particular pattern. This kind of predictive sentence appears always following the last example of a pattern. Sentences indicating positive transfer (facilitation, see above, p. 8) are handled the same way except that they are designated with + and ++.

(d) *Comments.* Following the examples and predictions, comments, when needed, deal with problems of forms, predictions, values of alternants, transformation possibilities (see above, pp. 5–6), and pedagogical implications.

(e) *Figurative usages.* In most instances figurative usages can be identified with specific spatial patterns. Examples are given separately within these patterns. Many times they show contrastive congruity. When they do not, interference predictions are provided. In a stricter sense, figurative usages occur when concrete (spatial) relation-words are applied in an 'unreal' context created by the nature of R and/or A and (they often resemble a hyperbolic statement): *They kept vigil* **over** *the deceased. It's* **under** *your nose. They live* **under** *the same roof.* In a wider sense, all usages other than concrete spatial (time, numerical, abstract) can be considered figurative. However, these appear with more regularity and form more discernable patterns than do the former. This justifies and makes a separate treatment of them necessary, even if it is sometimes difficult to separate the two.

The contrastive significance of figurative usages, other than those appearing in patterns in this study, may be rather limited. This may be even more so in the area of common lexicon. Figurative usage (metaphoric and other figures of speech) is a rather free territory of languages and it is not confined to poetry. When figurative usages occur as contrastive distortions or as unfamiliar extensions in the target language, they may not always be surprisingly nonidiomatic or strange for either a native listener or learner of that language. For instance, if a native Romanian as a learner of English used the English word *eye* for 'burner' (of a stove), it would be a clear example of contrastive interference in view of the Romanian word *ochi* 1.(eye); 2.(burner

[of a stovel])[1]. But regardless of who uses it, such a metaphor, along with many other similar occurrences, can be considered a legitimate one in any language. Indeed, the word *eye* for 'burner' exists in some American dialects[2]. Perhaps the figurative usage is one of those areas of language which permits rather free movement and, therefore, a selective approach along these lines would seem possible to simplify contrastive complexities. The general reluctance toward a selective approach (not excluding this study), beyond accepting the idea in principle, is quite understandable. In this respect, reliable interpersonality testing of the material data, recommended also for solving descriptive lexicographical problems (see above, p. 4), would be useful.

1 Cf., Nemser and Vincenz (1972: paragraph 2.2.3)

2 Cf., the following small ad in the *Silver Spring – Wheaton* [Maryland] *Advertiser.* May 30, 1973, p. 8, col. 5: *Electric range. Has two new eyes, needs thermostat ...* According to the seller, a native American from the Raleigh (North Carolina), area, the term is widely used there.

I. Relation-words of the direction-marking type
Static case

1. The 'infra' category

A. *Spatial aspect*

1A.1 **A** is in a vertically lower position with reference to **R**. The pattern is productive[1]. **R** hardly can be restricted to any specific group or groups of nouns. Although the nouns in the examples are characteristic, there are many other possibilities, and common sense in this basic spatial pattern can hardly fail.

alatt	*under*
Van egy pad a balkon *alatt*.	There is a bench *under* the balcony.
A papucsod az ágy *alatt* van.	Your slippers are *under* the bed.
A magnetofon az íróasztal *alatt* van.	The tape recorder is *under* the desk. [*beneath, underneath*]
Az esernyőm *alatt* álltam a buszmegállónál.	I was standing *under* my umbrella at the bus stop. [*beneath, underneath*]
Most a repülőgép a felhő *alatt* van.	The airplane is *under* the cloud now. [*beneath*]
A fa *alatt* ültek.	They were sitting *under* the tree. [*beneath*]
A labda a bokor *alatt* van.	The ball is *under* the bush. [*underneath*]
Nagyék az épületnek ebben a szárnyában laknak Tóthék *alatt*.	The Nagys live in this wing of the building *under* the Tóths. [*below*]

1 The term *productive*, as interpreted here, is synonymous with the phrase *closely predictable* (or *definable*) on semantic grounds as far as can be judged from the observed data.

Figurative use:

Semmi se új a nap *alatt*.	There is nothing new *under* the sun.
A kék olasz ég *alatt* éltünk egy évig.	We lived *under* the blue Italian sky for one year.
Egy fedél *alatt* laknak.	They live *under* the same roof.

In this and in patterns 1A.11, 1A.12 and 1A.2 the prepositions *beneath* and *underneath* can often replace *under*. In most instances, according to the results of a rather limited inquiry with native Americans, they would be a second choice to *under*. These alternatives, when compared to *under*, may represent a more or less tangible difference of a stylistic nature or some other difference. E.g., *beneath* would often sound more 'formal' or 'fancy' and *underneath* more 'specific' or 'concrete' as compared to *under* in the same sentence. The latter notions may be derived by the native observer from the general character of the relation-words, that is: not necessarily from the context in which their comparative semantic value is being observed. (Note that *underneath* has only spatial meaning; on the other hand, *under* carries also several abstract meanings[1].) The overall importance of these alternatives is secondary to that of *under* and it would seem proper to emphasize the latter for active use throughout in teaching (vs. 'recognition control[2]' or 'receptive competence[3]').

1A.11 **A** is passing or extending (through) in a vertically lower position with reference to **R** ('transit' pattern). Productive pattern. Characteristic representative of **R** is *bridge*.

alatt	*under*
Amint a nők a híd *alatt* mentek, két férfi megragadta őket.	As the women walked *under* the bridge, they were grabbed by two men. [*underneath*]

1 See Fowler's comments under the appropriate headings in his *Dictionary of Modern English Usage*, 1959; also Wood (1967: 18–20, 82–84).
2 Cf., Bánáthy, Trager, and Waddle (1966: 44).
3 Cf., Troike (1969: 63).

A repülőgép a felhők *alatt* repül.

The airplane flew *under* the clouds. [*underneath*]

1A.12 **A** is at the base or bottom of **R** in a lower but not entirely vertical position with reference to **R**. This pattern is vague and marginal in both languages[1]. **R** is a *window, mountain* or *hill.*

alatt	*under*
Egy idegen áll az ablak *alatt.*	A stranger is standing *under* the window. [*beneath*]
A falu a hegy *alatt* van.	The village is *at the foot of* the mountain.
+ A falu a hegy *lábánál* van. (lábánál = 'at the foot of')	X The village is *under* the mountain.

Figurative use:

Az orrod *előtt* van.	It's *under* your nose.
X Az orrod *alatt* van.	X It's { *before* / *in front of* } your nose.

1A.2 **A** is in close contact and covered, hidden by **R** (its relative position is not necessarily lower or vertical with reference to **R**). Productive pattern. A characteristic noun for **R** is *cover (blanket).*

alatt	*under*
A takaró *alatt* rejtőzött.	He was hiding *under* the blanket. [*beneath*]

1 Native American speakers of English were reluctant to accept the prepositional phrases in the following contexts: *We shall be out of the wind if we stand under this wall.* (Wood 1967: 82). *The valley lies under the mountains* (Ross 1964: 41).

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Egy egér volt a padló *alatt*.	There was a mouse *under* the floor. [*underneath*]
A lábtörlő *alatt* hagytam a kulcsot.	I left the key *under* the mat. [*underneath*]
Pulóvert visel a kabátja *alatt*.	He wears a pullover *under* his jacket. [*underneath*]
Egy puskát vitt a felöltője *alatt*.	He carried a gun *under* his coat.
A mennyezeten tapétát találtunk a festék *alatt*.	We found wallpaper *under* the paint on the ceiling. [*beneath, underneath*]
A kert víz *alatt* van.	The garden is *under* water.
A hó *alatt* a jég vékony volt.	The ice was thin *under* the snow.
Az asztal majdnem leszakadt a sok étel *alatt*.	The table almost collapsed *under* the large amount of food.
Az elektromos szerkezet tíz lábnyi homokréteg *alatt* van.	The electronic device is *under* a ten foot layer of sand.

Figurative use:

(a)

Tántorgott a zsák súlya *alatt*.	He was staggering *under* the weight of the sack.
A polc kezdett meghajolni a könyvek súlya *alatt*.	The shelf was beginning to sag *under* the weight of the books.
Száz atmoszféra nyomás *alatt* van.	It's *under* a pressure of a hundred atmosphere.
Állandó nyomás *alatt* tartják ezt a hivatalt.	They keep this office *under* constant pressure.

(b)

Lakat *alatt* tartja a pénzét.

He keeps his money *under* lock and key.

X Lakat és kulcs *alatt* tartja a pénzét.

X He keeps his money *under* lock.

A csapat tűz *alatt* volt.

The troops were *under* fire.

A város ostrom *alatt* volt egy hétig.

The city was *under* siege for a week.

A terveket *támadják*.

The plans are *under* fire.

X A tervek tűz *alatt* vannak.

+ They *are attacking* (fighting) the plans.

1A.3 A is submerged or buried in R. Limited pattern. R is: *water (sea), ground.*

alatt	*under*
Laci szeret a víz *alatt* úszni.	Laci likes to swim *under* the water.
A harc a tenger *alatt* négy óráig tartott.	The battle *under* the sea lasted four hours.
Megtalálták az aranyat a föld *alatt*.	They found the gold *under* the ground behind the house. [*in*]

1A.4 A is located so that it follows R, or appears with the label R. Productive pattern. R usually signifies a heading or other indicator of an entry or section in an alphabetical or classified listing, or any other similar material divided into sections and labeled.

alatt	*under*
Rejtő művei álneve *alatt* vannak felsorolva.	Rejtő's works are listed *under* his pseudonym.
A tigrisek a macskafélék *alatt* vannak felsorolva.	The tigers are listed *under* cats.
'K' *alatt* keresd. [More common: 'K'-*nál*]	Look for it *under* 'K'.
Ez a kérdés részletezve volt az (a) pont *alatt*. [pont*ban*]	This problem has been discussed in detail *under* point (a).
Figurative use:	
[Ő] Jones név *alatt* ír.	He writes *under* the name Jones.
Fő utca 15. *alatt* lakik.	He lives *at* 15 Main Street.
X Fő utca 15-*nél* lakik.	X He lives *under* 15 Main Street.

1A.5 **A** is located on a level which is lower than that of **R**. Fairly productive pattern. **R** is often the word *level*; also, anything which represents a point of reference on a scale or grade system (especially a standard point), or the like. The words *norm, average* are characteristic examples in figurative use.

alatt	*below*
Ez a terület a tengerszint *alatt* van.	This area is *below* sea level.
Az épület két szintje föld *alatt* van.	Two floors of the building are *below* ground level.
A hőmérséklet nulla *alatt* volt ezen a héten mindennap.*	The temperature was *below* zero every day this week.

A lépcsőfok közvetlenül a forduló *alatt* nem nagyon biztonságos.	The step just *below* the landing is not very safe.
A tárgyat tizenöt lábnyira a felszín *alatt* találták.	The object was found fifteen feet *below* the surface. [*under*]
Nagyék ez alatt a lakás *alatt* laknak.	The Nagys live *below* this apartment. [*under*]
A hőmérsékletet 20 fok *alatt* tartjuk.*	We keep the temperature *below* 20 (70) degrees. [*under*]
Hagyd üresen a helyet a vonal *alatt*.	Leave the space blank *below* the line.

? XX This area is *under* sea level.

The two examples marked with asterisks may also be assigned to the figurative use below. Substitution in them is possible the same way as noted there.

The division of spatial patterns in English between the prepositions *under* and *below* (the latter dominating in this and in the following three subpatterns) is of some concern from the viewpoint of interference: they may mutually interfere in each other's patterns in the use of the learner of English. The usage-value of these two prepositions is stated by Fowler (1959) and also by Nicholson (1957) under the entry *below*: "There is a fairly clear distinction between the prepositions [*below* and *under*], worth preserving at the cost of some trouble; but the present tendency is to obscure it by allowing *under* to encroach; and if this continues, *below* will seem more and more stilted, till it is finally abandoned to the archaists." Even if the prophesy may have been premature it pinpoints the essence of the relationship which can be stated so: the preposition *under* can substitute in the patterns where the dominant preposition is *below* much more often than the other way round. This would suggest giving more emphasis to the teaching of *under* initially and by this taking a lesser risk. The prediction proposed assumes such a procedure. Without such an assumption, the possibility of the transfer of *below* into the patterns 1A.1 through 1A.4 should also be projected. When teaching *below* (after the use of *under* is established), examples should be chosen so that they clearly show the difference in 'grade' ('degree', 'level') between A and R which seems to be the main distinct content element in

its meaning in order to prevent distortions such as: **The temperature was under zero* (instead of the normal: ... **below zero*).

Figurative use:

alatt, -(E)n alul	*below*
Ezek a tanulók az országos átlag *alatt* vannak a számolásban.*	These pupils are *below* the national average in arithmetic.
Ő senkit se tisztelt, aki *alatta* volt (rangban).	He had no respect for anybody *below* him.
Ennek a csoportnak a teljesítménye a norma *alatt* van.*	The performance of this group is *below* the norm.
A nagybani ár *alatt* árulják a lepedőket.*	They are selling the bedsheets *below* the wholesale price.
A fiú még a korhatár *alatt* van.*	The boy is still *under* age.
	? X The boy is still *below* age.
	XX ? These pupils are *under* the national average in arithmetic.

In the Hungarian examples marked with asterisks the postposition *-(E)n alul* may substitute for *alatt* (cf., pattern 1B. and figurative use in pattern 3A.5).

1A.51 A is located downhill or downstream in relation to R. R is a landmark: city, building, bridge, etc. The applicability of the principal relation-words (*alatt, below*) is rather limited. Sometimes ambiguity results. The usage and meaning may also be dependent on local convention (?)[1].

1 The first English example given in this pattern would illustrate the meaning 'at a position on this side of' according to Wood, 1967: 19).

alatt, -tÓl lefelé	*below, down (hill/stream) from*
A Duna Pozsony *alatt* két ágra szakad.	The Danube splits into two branches *below* Pozsony.
	? XX The Danube splits into two branches *under* P.

In Hungarian the postposition *-tÓl lefelé* can substitute for *alatt*, is more flexible, and eliminates possible ambiguities, e.g., *A híd alatt mentek át a folyón* (ambiguous: 'under' or 'downstream'). – *They crossed the river below the bridge.* A better choice seems to be: *A hídtól lefelé* ... In English, a specification by inserting the adverbs *down* or *downhill* or *downstream* plus *below* or *from* may serve a similar purpose in case of ambiguity or inapplicability.

1A.52 The spatial relationship between **A** and **R** in this pattern is similar to those of patterns 1A.5 and 1A.51. The distinct character of this pattern comes from the fact that **R** is located on or is part of the entity named by **A**, that is a dividing line, landmark, etc.

-tÓl lefelé	*below*
Az út*tól lefelé* szőlőskertek fedik a domboldalt.	Vineyards cover the hillside *below* the road.
Béna a teste a derekát*ól lefelé*.	His body is paralized *below* the waist.
A folyó csak Bécs*től lefelé* hajózható.	The river is navigable only *below* Vienna.
Hagyd üresen a helyet a vonal*tól lefelé*. [*alatt*]	Leave the space empty *below* the line.
XX Béna a teste a dereka *alatt*.	↔ His body is paralized *from* the waist *down*.

Figurative use:

Az iskolások az ötödik osztály*tól lefelé* kirándulásra mennek holnap. [osztály*on alul*]	The pupils *below* the fifth grade will go on a trip tomorrow. [*from* the fifth grade *down*]

In the case of the relation-marking with *-tÓl lefelé* and *down ... from* and when **R** is more than a dividing line, in other words, if it has extension and is part of the entity named by **A** (as in the figurative example), the sentence may be ambiguous as to whether **R** is included or not.

1A.53 **A** is located south of **R**. (This meaning is listed in the *A magyar nyelv értelmező szótára*[1] with the example given first.) The meaning can be considered to be based on map reading: with the parallels in mind, the relation-words *below* and *alatt* may be used to determine location 'south of'. As such, this pattern closely resembles patterns 1A.5 and 1A.52, and the meaning 'south of' is rather a coincidence. The direct equivalents *-tÓl délre* and *south of* are more reliable relation markers in this pattern than *alatt* and *below*. The Hungarian *alatt* would be unusual when **R** is a parallel, and the English *below* in other instances.

alatt, -tÓl délre	*below, south of*
Miskolc *alatt* kezdődik a síkság. [Miskolc*tól délre*]	The plain starts *south of* Miskolc.
	X The plain starts *below* Miskolc.
Washington Baltimore *alatt* van. [Baltimore*tól délre*]	Washington is *below* Baltimore. [*south of*]
A sziget az ötödik szélességi kör*től délre* van.	The island is located below the fifth parallel. [*south of*]
X A sziget az ötödik szélességi kör *alatt* van.	

1 The Hungarian defining dictionary (1959–1961)

B. *Numerical aspect*

1B. A's age, amount (price, weight, etc.) is less than what is indicated by R. Productive pattern. R is often a numeral referring to age, sum, score, price, etc., or most commonly the word *year*, the name of a currency or measuring unit, etc., modified by a numeral, (see also pattern 1A.5).

alatt, -(E)n alul	*under*
Pál ötven *alatt* van.	Paul is *under* fifty.
Ezen a vidéken kevés férfi házasodik húsz év *alatt*.	In this area few men marry *under* twenty years of age.
A házat 50.000 forint *alatt* adta el.	He sold the house *under* 50,000 forints.
Az ő pontszáma húsz *alatt* volt.	His score was *under* twenty. [*below*]
A termésátlag tizenegy mázsa *alatt* volt holdanként.	The average crop was *under* eleven quintals per acre. [*below*]

In all these Hungarian sentences the postposition can be replaced by *-(E)n alul* which is, more often than not, preferred to *alatt*; e.g., *Pál* **ötvenen alul** *van*. However, a too early treatment of and a strong emphasis on *-(E)n alul* may transfer its use to the spatial patterns in most of which it has no place.

Transformation of the pattern is possible, and it follows the same course in both languages by using comparative phrases (... *kevesebb, fiatalabb mint* ... – ... *less, younger than* ...); e.g., *A házat* **kevesebb,mint** *50.000 forintért adta el.* – *He sold the house for* **less than** *50,000 forints.*

C. *Abstract use (covert time aspect)*

1C.1 A is controlled by or subjected to R. It is hard to define R. It can be a person (ruler, director, commander, groupleader, etc.) or nouns expressing leadership, supervision, protection, oppression, influence. This pattern can be considered a

transitional one, leading to the temporal use (see especially the examples marked with asterisks). On the other hand, it could also be arranged under patterns 1A.1 or 1A.2 as figurative use.

alatt	*under*
Ki volt a belügyminiszter Eisenhower elnöksége *alatt?*	Who was the Secretary of Interior *under* the Eisenhower administration? [*during*]
A régi igazgató *alatt* a dolgok simábban mentek.*	*Under* the former principal things went smoother.
A régi igazgató vezetése *alatt* jobban mentek a dolgok.*	*Under* the leadership of the former director things went better.
A munka jól haladt a mérnök felügyelete *alatt.**	The work made good progress *under* the engineer's supervision.
Elnyomás *alatt* éltek négy évszázadig.*	They lived *under* oppression for four centuries.
Mátyás uralkodása *alatt* a főurak politikai hatalma korlátozva volt.*	*Under* Mathias' reign the political power of the lords was curtailed.
Ötven ember dolgozott az irányítása *alatt.*	Fifty men worked *under* his direction.
Petőfi Bem *alatt* szolgált.*	Petőfi served *under* [General] Bem.
A természeti kincsek az állam védelme *alatt* állnak.	The natural resources are *under* the protection of the state.
(Ő) Tamás hatása *alatt* van.	He is very much *under* Tom's influence.
Megfigyelés *alatt* van.	He is *under* surveillance.
Gyámság *alatt* áll (van).	He is *under* guardianship.

Figurative use:

R is the word *law* or words expressing similar binding power *rule, contract, regulations,* etc., (see also patterns 3C.2 [h] and 36C.1, 36C.2, 36C.3)

szerint, értelmében, alapján	*under, according to*
A marylandi törvény(ek) *szerint* ...	*Under* Maryland law ...
Feladott minden járandóságot, ami megillette az újsággal kötött szerződése *szerint*.	He gave up all the benefits due to him *under* his contract with the newspaper.
Az alapszabályok *szerint* nem volt nekik megengedve, hogy információs forrásukat megnevezzék.	*Under* the ground rules, they were not permitted to identify their sources.
XX A marylandi törvények *alatt* ...	++ *According to* Maryland law ...

In Hungarian, the postposition *szerint* in this figurative pattern is regularly replaceable with the postpositions *értelmében, alapján* and less regularly with *folytán* and *-bÓl kifolyólag*. In English, the preposition *according to* would be a regular substitute.

1C.2 **A** is subjected to the activity denoted by **R**. Fairly productive pattern in Hungarian, not so in English. **R** is an action noun (nomen actionis or equivalent) expressing work related to construction (restoration, repair), or printing, or nouns such as *discussion, consideration, preparation, revision.*

alatt, impersonal verb	*under, impersonal verb*
Az út építés *alatt* van.	The road is *under* construction.
Az ügy intézés *alatt* van.	The matter is *under* consideration.
Kezelés *alatt* van.	He is *under* treatment.

A fizetésemelés tárgyalás *alatt* van.	The pay raise is *under* discussion.
Ápolónő gondozása *alatt* van.	He is *under* the care of a nurse.
A szabályzat revízió *alatt* van.	? The regulations are *under* revision (review).
A kocsi javítás *alatt* van.	? The car is *under* repair.
A műsor előkészítés *alatt* van.	? The program is *under* preparation. [in]
A hetedik kerület újrarendezés *alatt* van.	? The seventh district is *under* re-zoning.
A könyv nyomás *alatt* van.	The book is *being* printed.
+ Nyomják a könyvet.	X The book is *under* printing.
A kézirat gépelés alatt van.	The manuscript is *being* typed.
+ Gépelik a kéziratot.	X The manuscript is *under* typing.
A konyha festés *alatt* van.	The kitchen is *being* painted.
+ Festik a konyhát.	X The kitchen is *under* painting.
A ház átalakítás *alatt* van.	The house is *being* remodeled.
+ A házat átalakítják.	X The house is *under* remodeling.

Figurative use:

Az előkészületek *folyamatban* vannak.	The preparations are *under* way.
X Az előkészületek út *alatt* vannak.	+ The preparations are *in progress*.

The prepositional phrases of the English sentences preceded by interrogation marks were not found entirely idiomatic or unidiomatic by most informants.

All of the above relation-word phrases can be transformed to impersonal verb forms in both languages. English: passive progressive (or active progressive in plural third person). Hungarian: active plural third person (this is the common impersonal form in Hungarian); e.g.: *Kezelik.– He is being treated.* (They are treating him.) *Tárgyalják az ügyet.– The matter is being discussed.* (They are discussing the matter.)

Since the English preposition *under* is much less productive in this pattern than the Hungarian postposition *alatt,* interference must be considered very likely resulting in sentences such as **The manuscript is* **under** *typing.* The construction employing impersonal verb is more reliable even in Hungarian. In teaching therefore, it would seem proper that the impersonal construction receive a priority both in timing and emphasis.

D. *Time aspect*

The action or occurrence of A takes place at some point(s) or throughout the duration of the action or period indicated by R.

1D.1 R expresses action (nomen actionis or equivalent). Productive pattern.

alatt, (közben, folyamán)	*during*
Elaludt az előadás *alatt.*	He fell asleep *during* the lecture.
Az igazgató többször az asztalra ütött a megbeszélés *alatt.*	The director pounded the table several times *during* the discussion.
Sok résztvevő elhagyta a termet a vita *alatt.*	Many participants left the room *during* the debate.
Kávét és süteményt szolgáltak fel a gyűlés *alatt.*	Coffee and cookies were served *during* the meeting.

A vacsora *alatt* tűz ütött ki.	Fire broke out *during* the dinner.
A nézők verekedtek a meccs *alatt*.	The spectators had a fight *during* the soccer game.
A háború *alatt* született.	He was born *during* the war.

XX He fell asleep *under* the lecture.

In this pattern the Hungarian postpositions *közben* and *folyamán* are interchangeable with *alatt* (the postposition *folyamán* may be slightly literary): *Elaludt az előadás* **közben** (or: ... *előadás* **folyamán**).

The 'infra' category was set up by collocating the principal relation-words Hungarian *alatt* vs. English *under (below)* for their equivalence in basic spatial meanings. The Hungarian postposition *alatt* has a wider semantic range than its English equivalent mainly because it also covers temporal aspect. According to the adopted technical procedure in this study (see above, pp. 5–6) the preposition *during* has to be dealt with here as the main equivalent of *alatt* in the temporal use (otherwise the discussion of *during* could have taken place among the purely temporal relation-words later in the study). Several other relation-words also enter the picture in the various patterns of this temporal subcategory (see below) and further complicate the interlingual contrasts.

Supposing for the moment that the postposition *alatt* (space and time) and the prepositions *under* (space) and *during* (time) provide full coverage for the entire 'infra' category, as by and large the case is, one would not anticipate interference problems in teaching Hungarian for a native speaker of English regardless of what patterns of *alatt* and in what sequence they would be introduced and extended gradually. Perhaps he would be surprised when he learns both meanings, and until then, he simply would not know what is the word for spatial meaning or for the temporal one. In teaching these English prepositions to Hungarians, two possibilities of interference arise:

(a) After having learned the preposition *under* (subcategory 1A) the learner can be expected to extend its use to the subcategory 1D, resulting in phrases such as **under the war* (meaning: *during the war*). This can be considered a very probable pitfall for Hungarians learning English.

(b) If the learning process were reversed (i.e., the preposition *during* were introduced and established first), technically speaking the result would

be the opposite. However, unless the preposition *under* is withheld for too long from the learner, one may not anticipate the occurrence of distortions such as: **during the balcony* (for *under the balcony*) even if the preposition *during* received a greater initial emphasis (prior treatment, etc.), than *under* did. This assumption is in harmony with the weight hypothesis discussed in the introduction (pp. 7–8). Taking for granted that the main orientation points in forming semantic relations lies in the concrete domains of things, and that in human learning (in its historical evolutionary aspect as well as in others) mental process generally follows the directional course from concrete to abstract[1], it may be reasonable to think that the learner of a language feels more secure in making incursions from the concrete to the abstract domains as guided by the pattern relations in his source language. On the other hand, he might be instinctively more cautious to follow a reverse course. General experience would probably support rather than contradict such an assumption, but only well controlled teaching experiments and tests could prove or deny its validity.

The prediction given in this pattern (1A.1 as well as in most of the following time patterns) is based on the assumed semantic weight difference as explained. (Otherwise, the possibility of transferring the preposition *during* by the learner of English to all the above spatial patterns should have been indicated in form of predictions there.) If this procedure is correct, it would perhaps suggest establishing the use of *during* for the learner before *under* is introduced to him; or teaching these prepositions simultaneously by contrasting them and by giving initially a greater emphasis to *during* to prevent the proposed interference.

Giving priority to the treatment of a feature (while delaying that of another) in order to prevent interference is not unknown in language teaching materials[2]. But little is known about how widely, in what ways[3], and with what results such timing tactics have been practiced. Sequencing, in general, always seems to be part of the contrastive approach, both in making predictions and planning of teaching if one assumes, as one has to, that the learners are

1 See Anderson's (1971) arguments for a 'localistic' theory, especially pp. 11–13.

2 The Hungarian language material of the Defense Language Institute (developed at Monterey, Calif.), employs a carefully planned preventive ordering mainly for certain grammatical phenomena which are notorious for causing hardships for American students of Hungarian, e.g., postponing the introduction of the Hungarian verb form for the English *is* until the 'identifying' ('equational') sentence structure, which lacks that verb in Hungarian, becomes well established; teaching the numeral-modifier phrase with singular nouns before introducing the plural to prevent the use of a plural noun after a numeral,etc.

3 Stockwell, Bowen, and Martin (1965: 292) suggest functional load as a criterion to determine sequencing, giving priority to patterns which are more often used.

receptive and build on previous learning. The other approach, simultaneous contrasting of lexical items and other phenomena is rather widespread in language teaching. Its usefulness, however is not unquestioned[1]. The main problem with simultaneous contrasting is that it tends to cause confusion in direct proportion to the number of items involved. The relative value of these two approaches remains to be determined with regard to the various types of problematic phenomena.

It seems conceivable that some of the great many interference problems of the grammar and lexicon could be solved by appropriate sequencing and that it could be implemented in the teaching plan without special difficulties. On the other hand, it is also obvious that when all contrastive problems of two languages will have to be considered from the viewpoint of preventive sequencing, there will be an unpredictable number of conflicting demands. Even if a reasonable sequencing could be devised by taking interference predictions into account on a selective basis, it still would probably be so complex that traditional classroom methods would hardly be able to handle them effectively. Contrastive approach may require new ways in planning and the employment of new teaching means and techniques if it results are to be utilized.

1D.11 **R** is a determined period of time (other than a calendar period). It is hard to define it more closely. Characteristic examples are: *vacation, interval, absence.* Some overlapping may be observed between this and the preceding pattern. Yet differences in the variability of alternant relation-words may justify setting up this pattern.

alatt	*during*
A szabadságom *alatt* Európába utaztunk.	We took a trip to Europe *during* my vacation. [*on*]
A szünet *alatt* ittunk egy csésze kávét. [*közben, -ben*]	We had a cup of coffee *during* the interval. [*in*]
Nagyék kétszer meglátogattak bennünket az ünnepek *alatt.* [*folyamán*]	The Nagys visited us twice *during* the holidays.

1 Handlich (1964: 426, 429) doubts the usefulness of such an approach on the lexical level, especially by involving the elements of the source language.

Ebédidőm *alatt* sétálok egyet.	I take a walk *during* my lunch hour. [*on*]
Távolléte *alatt* a titkár helyettesítette. [*-ben*]	The secretary was in charge *during* his absence. [*in*]
Ez *alatt* az idő *alatt* vakáción volt. [Ez idő *közben*]	*During* this time he was on vacation. [*at*]

XX He took a trip to Europe *under* his vacation

In this and also in the following two patterns, when the modifier *egész – entire* is used before R, in Hungarian the postposition *-(E)n át* or *-(E)n keresztül* may be a common substitute. In English the most preferred substitute would be *throughout (the entire). Beteg volt az egész vakáción át – He was ill* **throughout** *his vacation.* Other possibilities for substitution are as indicated within the examples. The substitutes, as points of departure in the source language may cause interferences occasionally. The postpositions *közben* and *folyamán* would hardly lead to anything but to a right form: *during.* The Hungarian suffix *-bAn* is a direct equivalent of the English *in,* so is the suffix *-(E)n* vs. English *on.*

1D.2 R is a specific historical period (e.g., *the Middle Ages*), a specific calendar period such as *century, year,* etc., including periods of day (e.g., afternoon, evening, etc.), names of months, the word *ünnepek – holidays,* and (with restrictions) names of days and holidays (see also pattern 2D.2).

([-nAk] folyamán), -bAn, -(E)n, ϕ	*during, in, on, ϕ*
A középkor *folyamán* a város kétszer leégett. [*-bAn*]	The city burned down twice *during* the Middle Ages. [*in*]
A huszadik század *folyamán* a technika csodákat teremtett. [*-bAn*]	Technology created miracles *during* the twentieth century. [*in*]

A múlt évtized *folyamán* a dollár értéke sokat csökkent: [*-bAn*]	The value of the dollar fell a lot *during* the past decade. [*in*]
A jövő év *folyamán* két új utat építenek. [*-bAn*]	They will build two new roads *during* the next year. [*in*]
A tél *folyamán* többször beteg volt. [*-(E)n*]	He was ill several times *during* the winter. [*in*]
A múlt hónap *folyamán* két napig nem dolgoztunk. [*-bAn*]	We did not work for two days *during* the past month. [*in*]
A hét *folyamán* kétszer beköszöntek. [*-(E)n*]	They dropped by twice *during* the week to say hello. [ϕ, i.e., *this week*]
Ugyanannak a nap*nak a folyamán* volt a baleset. [*-(E)n*]	The accident happened *during* the same day. [*on*, ϕ]
Délelőtt otthon volt.	He was at home *during* the morning. [*in*]
A nap *folyamán* a hivatalban leszek. [*közben*]	I'll be in the office *during* the day. [*daytime, in*]
Utoljára valamikor január *folyamán* beszéltem vele. [*-bAn*]	Last I talked to him some time *during* January. [*in*]
Hétfő*n* orvosnál voltam.	I saw the doctor Monday. [*on*]
XX A középkor *alatt* a város kétszer leégett.	XX The city burned down twice *under* the Middle Ages.

In the temporal subcategory this is the only pattern in which neither of the principal relation-words for the category (*alatt* – *under* [*below*]) participate, since Hungarian *alatt* is not applicable here. This make a distortion on the part of the learner of Hungarian possible as indicated. There are also other problems.

Beyond being slightly literary (relatively speaking), the postposition *folyamán* is not a flexible one. While it is clear that its applicability depends heavily on the nature of the action expressed by the verb, the exact criteria are elusive. It seems that, for instance, if the verb expresses a continuous

action or state (not involving change) extending through the entire period, the postposition has a little chance to occur in a native's use. For example, the following sentence would be strange with the postposition *folyamán*: **A középkor* **folyamán** *kevesen tudtak írni és olvasni.* (Few people knew how to read and write during the Middle Ages.) But with the same word, serving as **R**, the following sentence is perfectly normal: *A város kétszer leégett a középkor* **folyamán.** (The city burned down twice during the Middle Ages.) It seems that the postposition *folyamán* adapts itself to the contexts within this pattern generally better when the verb expresses a single or repetitive action, event or process change. The English preposition *during* does not seem to be affected by the verb to such an extent.

The alternants (in Hungarian *-bAn, -[E]n, -VAl, -kor, ϕ*; in English *in, on, at, ϕ*) play an important if not a dominant (especially in Hungarian) role in this pattern. In Hungarian they do not depend on the verb content, e.g., in the above example the suffix *-bAn* would serve well when the postposition *folyamán* would not: *A középkor***ban** *kevesen tudtak írni és olvasni.* Further, they are neutral with regard to style, and can always replace the postposition.

In teaching, it would seem proper that the 'alternants' be given priority in this semantic pattern. The alternants belong to the most basic relational elements and are usually introduced at an early phase of the language teaching. The extension of their use to this semantic pattern must be natural as the lexical elements pertaining to **R** become available in an adequate number. The problem of interference, of course, must be looked at also from the viewpoint of correspondences between the alternants. The following chart shows the correspondences. Predictions may be attempted on the basis of these direct equivalent pairs: *-bAn – in; -(E)n – on; -VAl – with; -nÁl (? -kor) – at.*

középkor, etc. század évtized január, etc.	*-bAn*	*in*	Middle Ages, etc. century decade January, etc.
év hónap		*in~ϕ*	year month
hétfő – szombat	*-(E)n*	*on~ϕ*	Monday – Saturday (see next page)
karácsony	*-kor*	*at*	Christmas (time)

(Continued on the next page)

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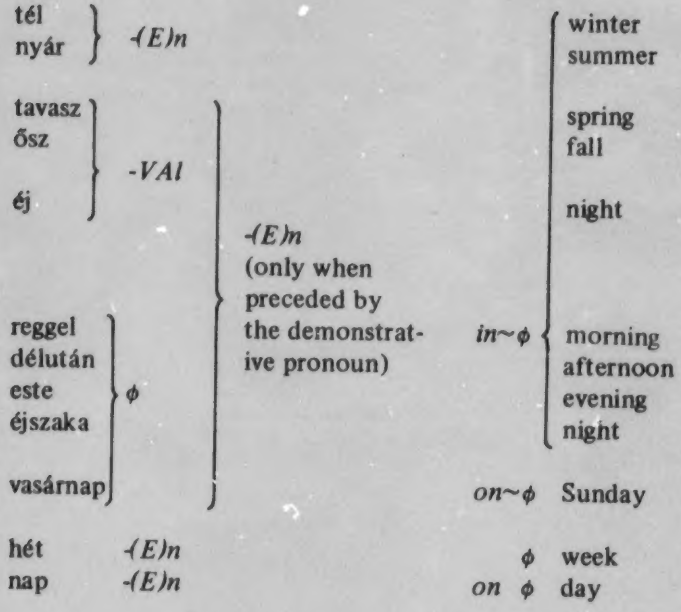

Note that in the plural forms of *hét* (week) and *nap* (day) (preceded usually by the demonstrative pronoun) meaning successive periods, the suffix *-bAn* is used normally: *Ezekben a napokban* ... (In [during] these days ...).

1D.21 **R** is a sequence of calendar period (not including names of months, days, holidays) modified most frequently by *az elmúlt, az utolsó – the past (last)* or *a következő – the next* plus a numeral. The action or event expressed by the verb usually stretches over the entire period named.

alatt, folyamán, során, -bAn, -(E)n át, -(E)n keresztül

over, during, in

A város lakossága húsz százalékkal nőtt az utolsó öt év *folyamán.* [-bEn]

The population of the city increased by twenty percent *during* the past five years.

A város teljesen újjáépíti ezt a lakótelepet a következő két évtized *folyamán.*

The city will rebuild this residential area by twenty percent *during* the next two decades.

A légiháború fokozását többen kritizálták az elmúlt három nap *folyamán.*

The escalation of the air war has been criticized by many *during* the past three days.

Állandóan megújuló ellenségeskedés jellemezte a térség életét az utolsó két évszázad *folyamán.*

Constantly renewing hostility marked the life of the region *during* the last two centuries.

Ő Európában lesz a következő két hónap *folyamán.*

He will be in Europe *during* the next two months.

XX A város lakossága húsz százalékkal nőtt az utolsó öt év *felett.*

? XX The population of the city increased by twenty percent *under* the past five years. [or: ... *across* (or: *through*) ...]

There are six morphemes in Hungarian which can almost equally serve in any example of this pattern. Perhaps the postposition *alatt* would be relatively the least common in some of the phrases, nevertheless it is good enough to save us a prediction. Interestingly, in the instances when **R** is *nap* (day) or *hét* (week) which normally take the suffix *-(E)n* (see the chart on the preceding page), their modifier – the phrase type *az utolsó három* (the last three) – evidently helps to accomodate the suffix alternant *-bAn* consistently throughout the pattern although it may not be a very frequent choice by natives: *Az elmúlt három hét***ben** *nem támasztottak új követeléseket. – They did not raise new demands* **in** (or **during** or **over**) *the past three weeks.* It is also surprising that English works seemingly in the same manner in this respect. Thus, the direct equivalents *-bAn* and *in* may be consistent enough in the pattern not to cause interference if they were the points of departure for the students on either side.

Another interesting point is that while the English preposition *under,* unlike its direct equivalent *alatt* in Hungarian, has no part in the time aspect (the closest it comes to a temporal meaning may be this type of sentence: **Under** *the Kennedy administration* ... Compare: **During** *the Kennedy administration* ... In the former, **R** is a 'body of people' and in the latter it is

an action noun; the sentences belong to patterns 1C.1 and 1D.1 respectively), the preposition *over* from the opposite category appears in this pattern. Judging from the usage of the press, *over* seems to be by far the most frequently used preposition in the pattern and thus, the learner of Hungarian can be expected to use *felett* (direct equivalent of *over*) in the sentences of the pattern as indicated by the prediction.

The learner of English may make distortions by using *under* (this is questioned in the prediction because its Hungarian direct equivalent *alatt* would not be the most probable point of departure) and/or *across* or *through* (being these the direct spatial equivalents of *-[E]n át* and *-[E]n keresztül*).

1D.22 **A** is (was, will be, can be, etc.) carried out, fixed, made ready in the stretch of time indicated by **R**. **R** is a calendar period (century, year, etc.), or any other period measuring time and is modified by a numeral. The aspect of the verb in the sentence must be perfective.

alatt	*in*
A levél kész lesz egy pillanat *alatt*.	The letter will be ready *in* a moment.
Ott leszek egy perc *alatt*.	I will be there *in* one minute.
Megcsinálta az ebédet egy óra *alatt*.	He made the trip *in* two days.
Az építész elvégezte a tervezést két év *alatt*.	The architect completed the planning *in* two years.
XX A levél kész lesz egy pillanat*ban*.	XX The letter will be ready *under* (or: *during*) a moment.

This pattern may have a relatively high frequency which would probably promote interference on both sides as indicated. Therefore in teaching, the pattern will require an appropriate attention when the related elements are covered.

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In the temporal subcategory the principal equivalents are: Hungarian *alatt* vs. English *during*. The postposition *alatt* is not applicable in pattern 1D.2 and the preposition *during* in pattern 1D.22. The nouns for R show a significant overlapping (calendar periods) in these two patterns. Hypothetically speaking, it would not be necessary to use different relation-words (i.e., different from the principal ones) because there are other distinctive elements in the two pattern structures: The modifiers of R are different, and R is determined in pattern 1D.2 (a *múlt hét folyamán – during* the *past week*) and indetermined in pattern 1D.22 (*két hét alatt – in two weeks*). The fact that the pattern chosen by each language for special marking is a different one, may itself be an evidence that the principal temporal relation-words could cover, or at least be participants in all temporal patterns. The question whether other languages maintain a similar distinction between these two patterns may be raised.

Multilingual comparisons could illustrate how languages utilize given options, and perhaps show typological, areal, or even genetic trends in their relation-marking systems. A tabulation could, for instance, reveal trends in the utilization of spatial elements to cover abstract relations such as time and others. The comparison of the English and Hungarian relation-words in the above temporal patterns shows, for instance, that Hungarian draws heavily on the spatial notion 'under'. This is one of the options which must be available in most languages, yet Hungarian may be among the few languages, if not alone, making such a choice. Historically there must be at least three stages in this development: (1) *under the blanket* → (2) *under the weight of* ≈ *under the X administration* → (3) *'under' the war* (during the war). The second stage (see pattern 1C.1) may be an option that is utilized universally. As it has been pointed out, English uses the preposition from the opposite category: *over* (German likewise: *über*) in at least one of the patterns. This usage may be based directly on the spatial 'transit' patterns (2A.11 and 2A.23). In several of the well-known languages the above temporal patterns are covered primarily by a derivative of a verb meaning 'to last, to wear' (English *during*, German *während*, Italian *durante*). Can this be the most common choice of options languages make? A multilingual tabulation may reveal the limits of options as well as throw light upon the distribution of various choices in the abstract relation-marking.

E. *Unclassified miscellaneous expressions*

1E. The following expressions do not seem to fit into the above patterns. They are listed here because of their presumed frequency in everyday use, especially of those beginning with no. (2).

(1) Az az én méltóságom*on alul* van.

It's *beneath* my dignity.

? X Az az én méltóságom *alatt* van.

X It's *under* my dignity.

Ilyen viselkedés *nem méltó hoz*zád.

Such conduct is beneath you.

X Ilyen viselkedés *alatt*ad van.

+ Such conduct is *unworthy of* you.

(2) Elfogadom az ajánlatot egy feltétel *mellett.*

I will accept the offer *under* one condition.

? X Elfogadom az ajánlatot egy feltétel *alatt.* (This sentence may be acceptable.)

X I will accept the offer *beside* one condition.

(3) Ilyen körülmények { *között* / *mellett* } jobb lesz, ha nem utazunk.

Under such circumstances, it's better if we don't travel.

X Ilyen körülmények *alatt* jobb lesz, ha nem utazunk.

X { *Beside* / *Among* } such circumstances, it's better if we don't travel.

(4) Mit ért ez *alatt*?

What do you mean *by* this?

X Mit ért { *ennél*? / *ezzel* }

X What do you mean *under* this?

(5) Kéz *alatt* vettem ezt a könyvet.

I bought this book *secondhand.*

? X Másod(ik) kéz vettem ezt a könyvet.

? X I bought this book *under* hand.

(Also correct: Másodkéz*ből* ...)

(? X I bought this book *from* secondhand.)

(6) Letartóztatás*ban* van.

He is *under* arrest.

? X Letartóztatás *alatt* van. (This sentence may be acceptable.)

X He is *in* arrest.

(7) Gyanú*ban* áll.
[alatt]

He is *under* suspicion.

X He is *in* suspicion.

The 'infra' category summarized

Semantic patterns		Hungarian		English	
		Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase	Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase
Spatial aspect	1A.1	*alatt*		*under* underneath beneath below	
	1A.11	*alatt*		*under* underneath beneath	
	[1A.12]	alatt		under beneath	
	1A.2	*alatt*		*under* underneath beneath	
	1A.3	*alatt*		*under*	
	1A.4	*alatt*		*under*	
	1A.5	*alatt* **F** *-(E)n alul*		*below* under	
	1A.51	*alatt -tÓl lefelé*		*below down(hill/stream) from*	
	1A.52	*-tÓl lefelé*		*below*	
	[1A.53]	(alatt) *-tÓl délre*		(below) *south of*	
Numerical aspect	1B.	*alatt -(E)n alul*	*-(A)bb mint*	*under*	*-er than*
Abstract use (covert time)	1C.1	*alatt* **F** *szerint* **F** *értelmében* **F** *alapján*		*under* **F** *under* **F** *according to*	
	1C.2	*alatt*	*Impersonal: Pl. 3rd p.*	under	*Impersonal Progr. Pass*
Time aspect	1D.1	*alatt* folyamán közben		*during*	
	1D.11	*alatt* folyamán közben -bAn		*during* in on	
	1D.2	*(folyamán) -bAn -(E)n* -kor -VAl ϕ		*during in* on ϕ over	
	1D.21	*folyamán alatt során -bAn -(E)n át -(E)n keresztül*		*during over in*	
	1D.22	*alatt*		*in*	

Sporadically intervening relation-words in the individual patterns are omitted in the chart
Underlining indicates the dominant relation-word in the pattern as well as the regular alternatives.
[ ] indicates doubtful patterns relative to the relation-words treated.
F indicates that the relation-word is restricted to figurative use.

The 'supra' category

The patterns of the 'supra' category will be listed in the order of those of the 'infra' patterns: the respective patterns will receive the same notations. This systematic numbering intends to facilitate comparison of the patterns of the two opposite categories. Discrepancies between the two, i.e., lack of corresponding patterns, will not be indicated.

A. *Spatial aspect*

2A.1 A is in a vertically higher position with reference to R. Productive pattern. R can be almost any object or animate being.

felett	*over (above)*
A pilóta India *felett* vette észre a motorhibát.	The pilot noticed the engine trouble *over* India.
Egy férfi ernyőt tartott a kormányzó feje *felett* míg az beszélt.	A man was holding an umbrella *over* the governor's head while he was speaking.
A terraszuk *felett* a tető kék.	The canopy *over* their porch is blue.
Felhők voltak *felett*ünk.	Clouds were hanging *over* us.
Nincsenek felhők a város *felett*.	There are no clouds *over* the city.
Ők az üzlet *felett*i lakásban laktak.	They lived in the apartment *over* the shop.
Időnként tucatjával köröztek a repülőgépek a város *felett*.	At times dozens of airplanes were circling *over* the city. [*above*]
A lámpa a bejárati ajtójuk *felett* majdnem mindig égett.	The light *over* their front door was on almost always. [*above*]

Egy kis csillár függött az asztal *felett.*	A small chandelier was hanging *over* the table. [*above*]
Egy helikopter lebegett a csónak *felett.*	A helicopter hovered *over* the boat. [*above*]
A buszon egy bőrönd állandóan zörgött a fejem *felett.*	On the bus a suitcase was constantly rattling *over* my head. [*above*]
Az óra a tűzhely *felett* tíz percet siet.	The clock *over* the stove is ten minutes fast. [*above*]
Ugyanabban az épületben laknak éppen *felett*ünk.	They live in the same building right *over* us. [*above*]

The preposition *above* in this pattern may replace *over* in all examples with the exception of the first (*over India*). However, there seems to be a more or less definite tendency to use *over* (see the examples in which *above* is not indicated as an alternative) when (1) A appears to be a 'cover' (such as *clouds, canopy,* cf., pattern 2A.2); (2) or when R is an extensive surface (e.g., a country) over which A is located anywhere.

It can be expected that learners of English will develop an uncertainty concerning when to use *over* and when *above.* This problem is similar to that of *under* and *below* in the 'infra' category, although *over* and *above* in this pattern seem to be more freely interchangeable than *under* and *below* in the corresponding pattern. Two different, but almost identical pictures found in American newspapers had these captions: (1) *A Royal Navy helicopter hovers* **over** *the British nuclear-powered submarine* ... (2) *A Coast Guard helicopter hovers* **above** *tug Maryland.* In teaching, it would seem advisable to place more emphasis on *over* initially to facilitate its transfer to other spatial patterns in which *above* cannot be used or its use would be rather uncommon.

Figurative use:

(a) *felett*	*over*
A bizonytalanság levegője ült a város *felett.*	The atmosphere of uncertainty hung *over* the city.

(b) *mellett, (felett)*	*over*
Virrasztottak a halott *mellett.* [*felett*]	They kept vigil *over* the deceased.
Órákat ül az újság *mellett.* [*felett*]	He sits for hours *over* the paper.
Elaludt a vacsorája *mellett.* [*felett*]	He fell asleep *over* his dinner [if *dinner* is thought of as an action: *during*]
Megbeszéljük egy csésze kávé *mellett.*	We'll discuss it *over* a cup of coffee.
X Megbeszéljük egy csésze kávé *felett.*	XX We'll discuss it *beside* a cup of coffee.

The dominant postposition in the figurative use (b) in Hungarian is *mellett* (beside). No regular interference prediction is made for the learner of Hungarian because the postposition *felett* (over) is at least an acceptable alternative in most instances. However, the postposition *felett* is not applicable in this type of sentences: *Megbeszéljük egy csésze kávé* (or: *pohár bor*) *mellett.* (We'll discuss it over a cup of coffee [or: glass of wine]).

The learner of English will probably tend to construct the sentences (figurative use [b]) with the preposition *beside* because its direct equivalent in Hungarian *mellett* is more commonly used in them than *felett.*

2A.11 A is (was) passing, flying in a vertically higher position relative to R: transit pattern. Productive pattern. R most commonly is a geographical unit (country, town, lake).

felett	*over*
Észak felé menet a repülők a tó *felett* repülnek el.	When heading north the airplanes fly *over* the lake.
Erős vihar vonult el a város *felett.*	A severe storm passed *over* the city.

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A fecskék Horvátország *felett* repülnek délre.	Swallows fly south *over* Croatia.
Az ablakom egy piros-fehér svájci zászló *felett* – ami a szomszéd ház tetején volt – a Matternhorn csúcsra nézett.	My window looked out on Matternhorn's peak *over* a red-and-white Swiss flag on the roof next door.

This is one of those spatial patterns in which English would rather not operate with the preposition *above* and therefore would justify the suggested initial emphasis on *over*.

Figurative use:

Nyolc évszázad repült el Budavár *felett*.	? Eight centuries passed *over* the fortress of Buda.
Nehéz évek jártak az ország *felett*.	? Difficult years have passed *over* the country.

This type of figurative speech can be considered common in Hungarian, especially in literary works. Native Americans found the above close translations unusual, or reacted by saying: "It's a nice way to put it."

[2A.12] **A** is in a higher but not entirely vertical position with reference to **R** (overlooking **R**). This pattern may be somewhat marginal from the viewpoint of a general application of the relation-words.

felett	*over*
Az utolsó törökök csak 1867-ben hagyták el a Duna *feletti* hatalmas várat.	The last Turks left the mighty fortress *over* the Danube only in 1867.

2A.2 **A** is in close contact with and covers **R** more or less fully. The position of **A** is not necessarily vertical (or vertically upper) relative to **R**. The principal relation-words *felett* – *over* do not seem to be productive (especially the Hungarian *felett*) here in the sense that they do not cover a large number of contexts which could be brought in under the definition. In other words, it is difficult to give a satisfactory definition for the pattern. This spatial relation is obviously overlapping partially with the one whose chief relation-marking elements are the English preposition *on* and the Hungarian case suffix *-(E)n*.

-(E)n	*over*
Ma reggel nem volt köd a tó *felett*. [tavo*n*]	There was no fog *over* the lake this morning.
(This situation may fit into pattern 2A.1 as well.)	
A szobrocska *felett* üvegbúra van. [szobrocská*n*]	There is a glassbell *over* the statuette.
Egy réteg fehér festék nem fog jól kinézni a barná*n*.	One coat of white paint won't look good *over* the brown.
Sárcipőt viselt a cipőjé*n*.	He wore galoshes *over* his shoes.
X Sárcipőt viselt a cipője *felett*.	
A török nők fátylat viselnek az arcuko*n*.	Turkish women wear veils *over* their faces.
X A török nők fátylat viselnek az arcuk *felett*.	
A takaró a gyereke*n* nagyon vékony.	The blanket *over* the child is very thin. [*on*]
X a takaró a gyerek *felett* nagyon vékony.	XX He wore galoshes *on* his shoes.

In Hungarian, the chief relational morpheme is the suffix *-(E)n* in this pattern. The first two examples seem to be overlapping cases with pattern 1A.1. The third example prefers *-(E)n* rather than *felett*. In the rest, only the suffix *-(E)n* is applicable. The learner of Hungarian can be expected to use *felett* instead of *-(E)n*, and thus fail to select the right morpheme in most instances. When these two Hungarian morphemes are taught this pattern will require extra attention.

The learner of English will probably tend to use *on* for *over* motivated by the predominance of the corresponding suffix *-(E)n* in Hungarian.

The semantic definition given above for the pattern should also be valid, among others, for the following situtations: *There is fresh wax* on *the floor. There is no tablecloth* on *the table.* The preposition *over* would be an undesirable choice in these sentences. It may be attempted to define the pattern by restricting the semantic coverage of A (e.g., A is an additional layer of the substance of R and/or, A serves the purpose of hiding or protecting R), and thus, part of the occurrences with the preposition *over* could perhaps be accounted for.

Figurative use:

(a) In the following sentences the relation-marking is governed by verbs (or verb phrases) which show a certain degree of semantic coherence of the following types: (1) *quarrel, argue, fight, sue;* (2) *brood, gloat, smile, chuckle.*

-(E)n, (felett)	*over*
Veszekedtek a zsákmány*on*. [zsákmány *felett*]*	They quarrelled *over* the loot.
Összevesztek az örökség*en*. [örökség *felett*]*	They flared up against each other *over* the inheritance.
Sokáig vitatkoztak a baleset*en*. [baleset *felett*]*	They argued *over* the accident for long.
Búslakodik a baja*in*. [bajai *felett**; bajai *miatt*]	He is brooding *over* his toubles.

Mindenkinek a baján kárörvendezik. [baja *felett*]*	He gloats *over* everybody's troubles.
Mosolygott a jelentésen. [jelentés *felett**]	He smiled *over* the report.
Aggódik a gyerekei jövőjén. [jövője *felett**; jövője *miatt*]	He worries over his children's future. [about]

XX They quarrelled on the loot.

The *A magyar nyelv értelmező szótára* (cited above) considers the postposition phrases with *felett* in the contexts marked with asterisks as being results of foreign influence and therefore undesirable; it recommends instead the use of the suffix *-(E)n* (or the postposition *miatt*). Otherwise, *felett* is consistently interchangeable with the suffix *-(E)n* in the above described figurative use, but the latter is the more common one. This interchangeability lessens the chances of negative interference for the learner of Hungarian.

The learner of English will probably tend to use *on* rather than *over*, for the corresponding suffix *-(E)n* is more common in Hungarian than *felett*. The above interference prediction is based on this fact. On the other hand, one can expect that the possible alternative *felett* in Hungarian would facilitate the learning of this figurative use in English. The relative high frequency of this figurative pattern in texts indicates its pedagogical importance.

(b) A similar frequency of relation-word phrases can be observed when A is one of the following nouns: *fight, battle, difference* (of opinion), *dispute, disagreement, rift, displeasure, disquiet, discomfort, strong emotions, concern, anger, pessimism, stand* ('viewpoint') and possibly other synonyms. R is often an 'issue', 'matter', 'policy', or some kind of event, action taken, condition, etc. The most common preposition used in these contexts in English is *over* whose general meaning may be 'in connection with'; this phrase itself can replace *over* most often although in a number of instances its applicability may be questioned. The same can be said about another substitute preposition: *concerning*. The possible substitutions will be indicated in the English as well as in the Hungarian examples below.

The most flexible Hungarian equivalents are the postpositions *-VAl kapcsolatban* (in connection with) and *-t illetőleg* (or: *-t illetően*) (concerning). Sometimes the postposition *körül* (about, around) can also be applied. The postposition *felett* would be on the borderline of acceptability and only in a

few instances. When the postpositional phrase is used as a modifier of A the postpositions *körül* and *felett* take the usual adjective suffix *-i (körüli, feletti)*; the other postpositions take this form: *-VAl kapcsolatos, -t illető.*

-VAl kapcsolatban, -t illetőleg	*over*
Heves harcot jósolnak a kongreszszusban a Fehér Háznak legalább két új programjával *kapcsolatban.* [programját *illetőleg,* ? programja *körül,* ? programja *felett*]	They are predicting an all-out fight in the Congress *over* at least two new programs of the White House. [*in connection with, about*]
A kábítószerek ellenőrzésével *kapcsolatos* vita a megyei és állami hatóságok között megoldódott. [ellenőrzése *körüli,* ellenőrzése *feletti*]	The dispute between county and state officials *over* control of anti-drug programs has been resolved. [*? in connection with, ? concerning*]
A két fél között nézeteltérés van a központi kérdéssel *kapcsolatban.* [kérdést *illetőleg,* ? kérdés *körül,* kérdés*ben*]	There is disagreement between the two parties *over* the central issue. [*? in connection with, concerning, on,* about]
Anglia nyugtalanságot árult el az USA hirtelen külpolitikai lépéseivel *kapcsolatban.* [lépését *illetőleg*]	Britain showed disquiet *over* the sudden international moves of the U.S.A. [*in connection with, concerning*]
A véleménykülönbségek a tervvel *kapcsolatban* áthidalhatatlanok. [tervet *illetőleg*]	The differences *over* the plan are insurmountable. [*concerning, ? in connection with*]
A kormány álláspontja a vámkérdéssel *kapcsolatban* nem változott. [kérdést *illetőleg*]	The government's stand *over* the tariff issue has not changed. [*on, concerning, ? in connection with*]
A polgármester aggodalmát fejezte ki a bűncselekmények növekedésével *kapcsolatban.* [növekedését *illetőleg,* növekedése *miatt,* ? növekedése *felett*]	The mayor expressed his concern *over* the increasing crime. [*about, with, ? in connection with*]

Haragjukat fejezték ki az igazságtalanságok*kal kapcsolatban*. [*szemben*, igazságtalanságokat *illetőleg*, igazságtalanságok*on* *miatt*, ? igazságtalanságok *felett*]

They expressed anger *over* the injustices. [*? in connection with*, *? about*]

XX A kormány álláspontja a vámkérdés *felett* nem változott.

? XX The government's stand *in connection with* the tariff issue has not changed.

The fact that there is at least one relation-word in both languages which can be used throughout the examples (Hungarian *-VAl kapcsolatban* and English *over*) shows that there is a certain degree of semantic cohesion in them however general it may be.

As the prediction shows, the learner of Hungarian is expected to use *felett* (direct equivalent of *over*) instead of *-VAl kapcsolatban*. If the correspondence *-VAl kapcsolatban* vs. *over* is established for him, a reverse interference, namely the use of *-VAl kapcsolatban* or *-t illetőleg* in the concrete spatial patterns, may be considered unlikely. This problem is similar to what the learner of English encounters in the Hungarian *alatt* vs. English *under ~ during* correspondence (see the comments above, pp. 28–9).

The learner of English can be expected to select first of all *in connection with* which is the direct equivalent of *-VAl kapcsolatban* on an even more general semantic level than what the above examples represent assuming that this equivalence was established in teaching (see pattern 43C.1).

2A.21 **A** is found here and there (scattered everywhere) on the surface of the area named by **R**. Productive pattern. **R** is often a geographical unit (world, country, state) or any other specific surface. In English, the word *all* usually precedes the preposition *over*; in Hungarian the adverb *szerte* together with the suffixes *-bAn* or *-(E)n* on the noun for **R** can be used as a common equivalent. The adverb *szerte* precedes **R** (see also pattern 8A.1111).

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szerte ... -(E)n, -bAn	*all over ...*
Szerte az országban vannak farmok.	There are farmlands all *over* the country.
A Sheffield késáru ismert *szerte* a világon.	Sheffield cutlery is known all *over* the world.
Bőröndök és testrészek hevertek *szerte* a domboldalon.	Suitcases and fragments of bodies were scattered (all) *over* the hillside.
? XX Vannak farmok az egész ország *felett.*	++ There are farmlands *everywhere in* the country.

In Hungarian, *mindenütt* (everywhere) and in English, *everywhere on (in)* or the preposition *throughout,* and *across* can regularly replace *szerte* and *all over* respectively. In Hungarian the adjective *az egész* (... *-bAn, -(E)n*) and in English *(in, on the) entire* or *whole* ... may also substitute.

It is hard to make interference predictions because of the multiple choices, none of which seems to be really predominant. The learner of English may arrive at a right choice in any case as indicated. The learner of Hungarian, on the other hand, may try to operate with the postposition *felett,* being motivated by the direct semantic relationship between *felett* and *over.*

2A.22 A passes (or A event takes place) along the length of *route, road, street(s), bridge* which most commonly represent R. Productive pattern.

-(E)n	*over, on*
Menekülnek délre a parti műúton, amin a franciák vonultak vissza 18 évvel ezelőtt.	They are fleeing south on the old coastal highway *over* which the French retreated 18 years ago.
A 45-ös úton közelítették meg a várost.	They approached the town *over* route 45.

A Villa Coronaro-ba egy hétívű hídon kell bemenni.	The Villa Coronaro is entered *over* a seven-arched bridge.
A város egyirányú utcahálózatán csak a legmodernebb kocsik közlekednek.	*Over* the city's one-way street system move only the most modern cars.
? XX A 45-ös út *felett* közelítették meg a várost.	↔ They approached the town *on* route 45.

In English the preposition *on* seems to be a regular substitute for *over* in this pattern, and since it is a direct equivalent of the Hungarian suffix *-(E)n*, the learner of English can be expected to arrive at a right choice. The same applies to the figurative use below. It may be interesting to observe how the prepositions *on* and *over* can alternate within the same sentence in the same meaning (see the first example taken from the *Washington Post*).

The learner of Hungarian may select *felett* (a wrong choice) instead of *-(E)n* as it is tentatively predicted.

Figurative use:

In this figurative use **R** is a medium of communication: *radio, television, telephone.*

Rádión jött az üzenet.	The message came *over* the radio.
Telefonon beszéltem vele.	I talked to him *over* the telephone.
? XX A rádió *felett* jött az üzenet.	↔ The message came *on* the radio.

2A.2. **A** passes from one side of **R** to the other in a close contact (or near) and on the vertically upper side of **R**. (Close transit pattern.) Productive pattern. Characteristic objects for **R** are: *fence, gate.* The verbs of the sentences usually express or imply climbing or flying motions.

át- ... -(E)n, keresztül ... -(E)n, -(E)n át, -(E)n keresztül, (felett) — *over*

(a)

*Át*mászott (*keresztül*mászott) a kerítés*en*. [kerítés *felett*]	He climbed *over* the fence.
A víz *át*folyt (*keresztül*folyt) a töltés*en*. [töltés *felett*]	The water flowed *over* the bank.
Veszélyes *át*hajolni (*keresztül*hajolni) a párkány*on*. [párkány *felett*]	It's dangerous to lean *over* the edge.
Nehéz lenne *át*mászni ezen a hegy*en*.	It would be difficult to climb *over* this mountain.
Körülbelül 15 tüntető jött *át* a cement fal*on* a közgyűlés épülete előtt.	About 15 demonstrators came *over* the concrete wall in front of the General Assembly building.
Csak a holttestemen *át (keresztül)* léphetsz be.	You can enter only *over* my dead body.

(b)

*Át*ugrott (*keresztül*ugrott) a kapu*n*. [kapu *felett*]	He jumped *over* the gate.
Megragadta az erőszakos embert és *át*dobta (*keresztül*dobta) a pult*on*. [pult *felett*]	He grabbed the violent man and threw him *over* the counter.
Amint a rendőr kergette, a tolvaj *át*dobta (*keresztül*dobta) a pénztárcát a sövény*en*. [sövény *felett*]	Pursued by the police, the thief threw the wallet *over* the hedge.
*Át*nézett (*keresztül*nézett) a barrikádon. [barrikád *felett*]	He glanced *over* the barricade.

(c)

*Át*lépett (*keresztül*lépett) az árkon. [árok *felett*]	He stepped *over* the ditch. [across]
	XX He climbed *through (across)* the fence.

The learner of Hungarian is expected to select *felett* instead of *át-* (or *keresztül-*) ... *-(E)n*. The latter is the more common choice in the examples listed under (a), which represent real contact situations; in the last three examples of this group the postposition *felett* would be rather unusual. In the rest of the examples either of the two morphemes is equally good, therefore no interference prediction is made for the learner of Hungarian.

In the Hungarian relational morphemes the elements *át*(-) and *keresztül*(-) (as it can be observed in the examples) appear either as postpositions or as verbal prefixes. This complicates the structure for the learner. The rule, generally speaking, seems to be this: when R is emphatic and/or when the verb has a prefix already (other than *át* or *keresztül*), the elements *át* and *keresztül* will be used as postpositions (or omitted), e.g., *A kerítésen (át) ment be.*(He entered over the fence; literal translation: Over the fence he went in; the element *be* [in] is the verbal prefix which, in this instance, comes after the verb because of the emphatic part preceding the verb).

It can be assumed that the learner of English will lock for direct equivalents of *át-, keresztül- ... -(E)n (-[E]n át, keresztül)*, and thus will tend to use *through* or *across* especially in group (a). In groups (b) and (c), on the other hand, it is possible that the commonly used alternant *felett* will have a facilitating effect on selecting the right English morpheme *over*.

Figurative use:

(a) R is a written material, problems, issues. The verbs used in the sentences are: *átmegy – go (over), átfut – run (over).*

át- ... -(E)n	*over, through*
Holnap *át*futja a jelentéseket és és elmondja észrevételeit.	Tomorrow he'll go *over* the reports and will make his observations. [*through*]

Fussunk *át* gyorsan a problémák*on*.

? XX Fussunk át gyorsan a problémák *felett*.

Let's run *over* the issues quickly. [*through*]

? XX Let's run *across* the issues quickly.

(b) **R** is: *protest, resistance* (see also pattern 5C.2).

ellenére

Az új középiskola építését öt évig késleltették a helyi lakosság tiltakozása *ellenére*.

XX ... tiltakozásai *felett*.
XX ... tiltakozásain *át*.

over, despite

Construction of the new high school has been delayed for five years *over* the protests of the local residents.

↔ ... *despite* the protests of the local residents.

2A.231 **A** is located on the other side of **R**. This pattern is limited as far as the involvement of the preposition **over** is concerned. Besides some other idiomatic uses (such as *over the way, over the hills and far away*), it seems that **R** is represented only by the nouns *border, borderline* or some kind of strictly dividing line (see also pattern 10A).

-(E)n túl

Martin négy sarokkal odébb (beljebb) lakik a protestáns utcákat a katholikusoktól elválasztó vonal*on túl*.

Van ott egy kis város a határ*on túl*.

XX Van ott egy kis város a határ *felett* (határ*on túl*).

across, (over)

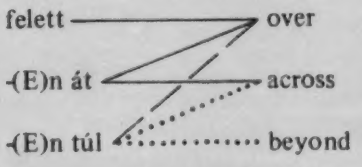
Martin lives four blocks away *over* the line dividing Protestant from Catholic streets.

There is a small town there *over* the border.

+ There is a small town there *beyond* the border.

The preposition *across* can replace and is more flexible than *over* in expressing this spatial relationship. The former will permit the extension of the range of **R** to some other natural or artificial 'borderline' type entities e.g., *river, road.* The Hungarian postposition *-(E)n túl* is applicable in almost all such instances. Even so, one of the most common English prepositional phrase involving *across,* i.e., *across the street* cannot be translated with *-(E)n túl* but only with the adverb *szemben (az utcán).* Contrastively the safest Hungarian equivalent may be this extended phrase *a másik oldalán – on the other side of* which can replace the relation-words in both languages regularly. To this phrase, the adverb *szemben* may be added in Hungarian to express the notion of 'directly on the opposite side'.

Although it has not been indicated above as a possible distortion, the English preposition *beyond* (which is a direct equivalent of the Hungarian *-[E]n túl*) will not always be a right choice and perhaps rarely approximate the meanings conveyed by *across* and *over* within this semantic pattern. The learner of Hungarian, on the other hand, may use *felett* or *-(E)n át* (which are direct equivalents of *over* and *across* respectively) as indicated in the prediction. Thus, equating *-(E)n túl* with *over* and *across* has its contrastive dangers on both sides. The following diagram shows the direct equivalents of the forms involved and it may illustrate the predictions made. The broken and dotted lines indicate the suggested morpheme correspondences in the pattern:



2A.5 **A** is located at a level which stands higher than that of **R**. **R** is often the word *level,* and it can be most of anything which represents a level of altitude (especially if it is a standard level), or a point of reference on a scale or on something which resembles a scale. In figurative use, the words expressing the concepts *norm, average* are characteristic examples for **R**.

felett	*above*
A polc hat lábra van a padló (szintje) *felett.*	The shelf is six feet *above* (the level of) the floor.
Pécs ötszáz lábra van a tengerszint *felett.*	Pécs lies 500 feet *above* sealevel.
A pincefal fele a föld *felett* van.	Half of the cellar wall is *above* the ground.
Vigyázz, mert egy lépcsőfok el van törve közvetlenül a forduló *felett.*	Watch out, a step just *above* the landing is broken.
A torony hegyét lehetett látni a fák *felett.*	The church spire could be seen *above* the trees.
Egy daganat van a térde *felett.*	There is a lump *above* his knee.
A hőmérséklet csak néhány fokkal van a fagypont *felett.*	The temperature is only a few degrees *above* freezing.
Ők ugyanabban az épületben laknak közvetlenül *felett*ünk.	They live in the same building right *above* us. [*over*]
	? XX The shelf will be six feet *over* (the level of) the floor.

Figurative use:

felett, (-[E]n felül)	*above*
Csak két ember van *felette* (rangban).	Only two people are (rank) *above* him.
Az ő teljesítménye a norma *felett* van.*	His performance is *above* the norm.

Számolásban az átlag *felett* van.* In arithmetic he is *above* average.

? XX Only two people rank *over* him.

In the Hungarian examples marked with asterisks the postposition *-(E)n felül* may substitute for *felett*.

2A.51 A is located uphill or upstream relative to R. R can be a landmark: *city, building, bridge, road,* etc.

felett, (-tÓl felfelé)	*above, (up, uphill, upstream from)*
A sziget *felett* a folyó elkeskenyedik.	The river becomes narrow *above* the bridge.
A hajó tíz kilométerre a város *felett* horgonyzott le.	The ship anchored ten kilometers *above* the city.
A kompállomás a híd *felett* van.	The ferry station is *above* the bridge.
Háza azon a domboldalon van, az országút *felett*.	His house is on that hillside *above* the highway.

? XX His house is on that hillside *over* the highway.

In Hungarian, the postposition *-tÓl felfelé* can substitute for *felett*. In English, *up* or *uphill* or *upstream* plus *above* or *from* may substitute for *above*, (cf., the corresponding pattern in the 'infra' category, 1A.51).

2A.52 The spatial relationship of this pattern is related to those of the two preceding patterns. In addition to the criteria given in the definitions there, R is located on or is part of A and functions as a point or line of division.

-tÓl felfelé, (felett)	*above, from ... up (ward)*
A domboldalon az út*tól felfelé* csak erdő van.	There is only woods on the hillside *above* the road.
A teste a derek*ától felfelé* teljesen megégett.	His body *above* his waist was burned entirely.
A folyó Bécs*től felfelé* nem hajózható.	The river is not navigable *above* Vienna.
? ↔ A domboldalon az út *felett* csak erdő van.	? XX There is only woods on the hillside *over* the road.

In Hungarian, the postposition *felett* may be used to substitute for *-tÓl felfelé* although it will not always imply the entirety of the area above **R** as clearly as *-tÓl felfelé* does.

In English the preposition *above* may be replaced with *from ... up (ward)* or *upward from ...* These and the Hungarian postposition *-tÓl felfelé* may be ambiguous (as to whether **R** is included in the range of **A** or not) in the case when **R** has an extension; i.e., when it is more than just a dividing line (as in the last example and in the example that follows in the figurative use).

Figurative use:

A washingtoni iskolásgyerekek a harmadik osztály*tól felfelé* gyengébben olvasnak mint a múlt évben. [osztály*on felül*]	D.C. school children *above* grade three are reading worse than last year. [*from* the third grade *up*]

2A.53 **A** is located north of **R**. This meaning, just as its counterpart in the 'infra' category, is listed in the *A magyar nyelv értelmező szótára* with the example given first. *Webster's Third International Dictionary* also lists this meaning with the example given last. The Hungarian postposition *felett* is not a flexible means to express this meaning, nor is the English *above* entirely. The instances when they occur in this meaning may be connected with map reading with the parallels in mind, and can be equated with pattern 2A.5.

felett	*above*
Miskolc *felett* nagyobb hegység terül el.	A big mountain range lies *above* Miskolc.
Csapatmozdulatokat figyeltek meg a semleges zóna *felett*.	Troop movements were observed *above* the demilitarized zone.
A hajó egy kicsivel az Azori szigetek *felett* süllyedt el.	The ship sank just *above* the Azores.
A hajó akkor a tizenötödik szélességi kör *felett* cirkált.	At that time the ship was cruising *above* the fifteenth parallel.

The relation-words in this pattern can be substituted with *-tÓl északra* in Hungarian, and with *north of* in English.

B. *Numerical aspect*

2B. A 's age, amount price, weight, etc., is less than what is indicated by R. Productive pattern. R is often a numeral referring to age, sum, score, price, etc., or the word *year* or the name of a currency modified by a numeral (see also pattern 10B).

felett	*over (above)*
Az apám nyolcvan *felett* van.* [*-(E)n túl*]	My father is *over* eighty.
Öt dollár *felett* volt az ára.	Its price was *over* five dollars.
A hallgatóság száma nyolcszáz *felett* volt.	The number of people in the audience was *over* eight hundred.
A hetven fok (F^{O}) *felett*i szoba-hőmérséklet nekem nagyon meleg.	A room temperature *over* seventy degrees is too hot for me.

A termésátlag tizenegy mázsa *felett* volt holdanként.	The average crop was *over* eleven quintals per acre.
Hogy katona lehess, tizenhét év *felett* kell lenned.	To become a soldier you have to be *over* seventeen years of age.
A huszonötezer lakos *feletti* városok öt százalékos növekedést mutattak.*	Cities *over* twenty-five thousand in population showed a five per cent increase.
Hatvan százalékuk az évi 10.000 dollár *feletti* jövedelemmel rendelkező családokhoz tartozik.*	Sixty per cent of them belong to families with *over* 10,000 dollars yearly income.
A háború *több, mint* öt évig tartott.	The war lasted for *over* five years.
A *több, mint* 1,4 millió gyertyának fele hibás.	Half *over* 1.4 million plugs are defective.

In all but the last two Hungarian sentences the postposition *felett* can be replaced with *-(E)n felül* which is, more often than not, preferred to *felett* especially in the sentences marked with asterisks, e.g., *Az apám nyolcvan***on felül** *van.* Similarly, in the English sentences the preposition *above* can substitute for *over* except in the last two sentences.

Transformation of the relation-word phrases is possible in a parallel way in both languages: *... több, mint ... – ... more than ...*, e.g., **Több, mint** *öt dollár volt az ára.– Its price was* **more than** *five dollars.* In Hungarian, only such a comparative phrase seems to be applicable when R has an additional relation-marking element (suffix or postposition) as in the last two examples, e.g., *A háború több, mint öt évig tartott. – The war lasted* **for** *over five years.* In such instances negative interference on the part of the learner of Hungarian can be expected, resulting in structures such as:

X A háború öt év(ig) *felett* tartott.

C. *Abstract use*

2C.1 A controls, dominates R. Compared to the corresponding pattern in the 'infra' category, this seems to be less productive (more or less idiomatic). It may be that the linguistic realization of superimposition is approached from the opposite direction ('infra') with more regularity. Some overlapping between this pattern and the figurative use in pattern 2A.5 can be observed.

felett	*over*
A királynő uralkodik Anglia *felett.*	The Queen rules *over* England.
Az állam őrködik a műemlékek *felett.*	The state watches *over* the historical monuments.
Teljhatalma van az ügynökei *felett.*	He has complete power *over* his agents.
Senki se gyakorol *felett*ük ellenőrzést.	Nobody exercises supervision *over* them.

D. *Time aspect*

2D.2 The role of the preposition *over* was not covered adequately within the 'infra' category in pattern 1D.2. Thus, this is an additional discussion of that pattern. The preposition *over* is in partial overlapping with *during* in the pattern. Although a special questionnaire was devised to find out the applicability of these two prepositions in relation to one another within the pattern, further inquiry will be necessary to arrive at a more satisfactory definition. It seems that when the action expressed by the verb continuously goes on, or is repeated so that it embraces the entire period designated by R, the preposition *over* is freely applicable if R is one of the following calendar periods: *century, decade, year,* and *month.* Sometimes it occurs with *week* and *day* also.

folyamán, etc., (see pattern 1D.2).	*over*, etc., (see pattern 1D.2).
A múlt évszázad *folyamán* viszonylagos csend volt a világnak abban a részében.	There was a relative calm in that part of the world *over* the past century.
Dél-Korea a maga gazdasági csodáját a múlt évtized *folyamán* csinálta.	South Korea has been having its own economic miracle *over* the past decade.
Az elmúlt év *folyamán* a vállalat washingtoni hivatalainak száma 65-ről 87-re emelkedett.	*Over* the past year, the Washington offices of the firm increased their number from 65 to 87.
György európai túrán volt a múlt hónap *folyamán*.	George was on a tour in Europe *over* the past month.
A múlt hét *folyamán* követett gyakorlatának megfelelően, a bíró megengedte, hogy a vádlottak megmagyarázzák tetteiket.	As has been his practice *over* the past week, the judge allowed the defendants to explain their actions.

XX A múlt század *felett* viszonylagos csend volt a világnak abban a részében.

Substitution of the relation-words given in these examples is possible as indicated in the discussion of pattern 1D.2 in the 'infra' category.

Webster's Third International Dictionary lists a subdivision of the temporal meaning of *over* with the definition 'until the end of' and with the following English examples:

Meghívott bennünket, hogy legyünk ott a vasárnap *folyamán*. [vasárnap]	He invited us to stay *over* Sunday.
A csoport egy izolált helyen állomásozott a tél *folyamán*. [télen]	The group was stationed in an isolated post *over* winter.

This particular use of *over* occurs most commonly with the nouns *weekend, Sunday* and *holidays* representing **R**, and most often, the verb of the sentence is *stay*.

2D.21 See pattern 1D.21.

E. *Unclassified expressions*

2E.

(1) A győzelmük az angol csapat *felett* várható volt.

Their victory *over* the British team was expected.

A szeretet győz a szerencsétlenség és halál *felett*.

Love triumphs *over* adversity and death.

(2) Határozott vezetésre tettek szert a többi csapat *előtt*. [ellen]

They took a definite lead *over* the other teams. [? against]

X ... csapat *felett*.

X They took a definite lead *ahead of* the other teams.

(3) *Felette* áll a gyanúnak.

He is *above* suspicion.

(4) Fülig (nyakig, a feje tetejéig) van az adósságban.

He is *over* his head in debt.

(5) Négy *törve* öttel.
Négy ötöd.
Négy *per* öt.

Four *over* five.
Four fifths.
Four *per* five. (Rarely used.)

X Négy öt felett.

The 'Supra' category summarized

Semantic patterns		Hungarian		English	
		Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase	Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase
Spatial aspect	2A.1	*felett* **F** (a) *fe'lett* (b) *me'llett* felett		*o*[illegible] above **F** (a) *over* (b) *over*	
	2A.11	*felett*		*over*	
	[2A.12]	*felett*		*over*	
	2A.2	*-(E)n* **F** (a) *-(E)n* felett (b) *-VAl kapcsolatban* *-t illetőleg*		*over* **F** (a) *over* (b) *over* in connection with	
	2A.21	*szerte a ... -(E)n, -bAn* *mindenütt a ... -(E)n, -bAn*	*az egész ... -bAn, -(E)n*	*all over across throughout* *everywhere on, in*	*on, in the entire ...*
	2A.22	*-(E)n*		*over on*	
	2A.23	*át-, keresztül- ... -(E)n* *-(E)n át, keresztül* felett **F** (a) *át- ... -(E)n* (b) *ellenére*		*over* **F** (a) *over through* (b) *over despite*	
	[2A.231]	*-(E)n túl*	*másik oldalán* *túloldalán*	*across*	*on the other side of*
	2A.5	*felet..* **F** *felett* -(E)n felül		*above*	
	2A.51	*felett* -tÓl felfelé		*above* up, uphill, upstream from ...	
	2A.52	*-tÓl felfelé* felett		*above from ... s(ward)*	
	2A.53	*felett*	*-tÓl északra*	*above*	*north of*
Numerical aspect	2B.	*felett*	*-(A)bb mint*	*over* above	*-er than*
Abstract use	2C.1	*felett*		*over*	
Time aspect	2D.2	*folyamán*, etc., (see pattern 1D.2)		over, etc., (see pattern 1D.2)	
	2D.21	See pattern 1D.21		See pattern 1D.21	

Sporadically intervening relation-words in the individual patterns are ignored in the chart.
Underlining indicates the dominant relation-word in a pattern as well as regular alternatives.
[ ] indicates doubtful patterns from the viewpoint of the 'infra' category and its chief relation-word exponents.
F indicates the relational morphemes in figurative use.

The 'post' category

A. *Spatial aspect*

3A.1 A is located (or acting) in the vicinity and on that side of R which is (or is considered) its 'back' side. R is standstill. Productive pattern. R can be virtually anything (most commonly: buildings, furniture, animate beings) which has a back side or a side which is viewed as such. Often the speaker's or the viewer's position, approach to A and R determines which side of an object is considered its back (e.g., that of a barricade or books on a shelf; see the examples).

mögött	*behind*
Van egy kis kert a ház *mögött*.	There is a small garden *behind* the house.
A barrikádok *mögött* találtak fedezéket.	They took cover *behind* the barricades.
A rács *mögött* állt Dr. Warddal.	He stood *behind* the bars with Dr. Ward.
Megtalálta az elveszett fényképet a polcon a könyvek *mögött*.	He found the lost photograph on the shelf *behind* the books.
A nap elbújt a felhők *mögött*.	The sun was hidden *behind* the clouds.
Miután elkiáltotta a jelszót, egy csoport rendőr sorakozott fel *mögötte*.	After she yelled the slogan, a group of policemen lined up *behind* her.
A hallgatóság között és *mögött* sok civilruhás rendőr volt.	In the midst of and *behind* the audience there were many plaincloth policemen.

In English the preposition *behind* can often be replaced with the phrase *in back of*. It is yet to be determined in what contexts can such substitutions be done. The preposition *behind* seems to have a greater flexibility and frequency which lessens both the descriptive and contrastive significance of the phrase *in back of*. The *behind* – *mögött* correspondence is a quite stable one in most spatial patterns.

Figurative use:

Néha nehéz megérteni a jelentésvonatkozásokat a politikai szónoklat absztrakciói *mögött*.	Sometimes it is hard to realize the semantic referents *behind* the abstractions of political rhetoric.
Sejtették, hogy volt valami a nagylelkűsége *mögött*.	They suspected that there was something *behind* his generosity.
Senki se tudta meg, hogy ki volt az elgondolás *mögött*.	Nobody could find out who was *behind* the masterplan.
Keveset tudunk a kulisszák *mögötti* eseményekről.	We know little about the activities *behind* the scenes.

3A.2 A is in close contact with R at the back of R.
Unproductive pattern.

másik oldalán	*behind, on the other side of*
Van egy szeg az ajtó *másik* (belső, külső) *oldalán*.	There is a peg *behind* the door[1].
? X Van egy szeg az ajtó *mögött*.	+ There is a peg *on the other* (inner, outer) *side of* the door.

1 This example is taken from Wood (1967: 18) with the meaning: 'at the back of and attached to it'.

This cannot be considered a pattern in relation to the English preposition *behind*. The Hungarian postposition *mögött* is not applicable at all to the meaning as defined.

3A.3 **A** is located at the back of **R** (in its vicinity or at a distance) while **R** is in an advancing motion (**A** is advancing in the same direction or is standstill). **R** is: animate being(s), vehicles. Productive pattern.

mögött	*behind*
A csapatok gyorsan haladtak előre a menekülő civilek *mögött*.	The troops were advancing fast *behind* the fleeing civilians.
Egy autóbusz *mögött* hajtottam.	I was driving *behind* a bus.
Délre már a hegyek *mögött*ünk voltak.	By noon, the mountains were already *behind* us.
Az asszonyokat és a gyerekeket maguk *mögött* hagyták. [more common: ... gyerekeket hátrahagyták]	They left wives and children *behind* them.
A gyalogság a zenekar *mögött* ment. [*után*]	The infantry marched *behind* the band. [*after*]

In the last sentence there is a sequence of marching units implied. This may be the reason why the relation-words *mögött* and *behind* can be replaced with *után* and *after* respectively (see pattern 3A.4). It seems that in Hungarian this pattern will allow a more extensive use of the preposition *után* than it does that of the preposition *after* (close equivalent of *után*): *A gyerekek a szekéren ültek, a felnőttek pedig mentek a szekér* **mögött** (or: **után**).– *The children were sitting in the wagon and the adults were walking* **behind** *the wagon*. Therefore, there is a chance that the learner of English will transfer the preposition *after* (which is the direct equivalent of *után*) to some of the uses in this pattern where it has no place. In principle, such a chance should be slim because the *after* – *után* correspondence will be established probably on the temporal level which is the principal functional area of both.

The two pairs of direct equivalents: *behind – mögött* and *after – után* could be treated in two separate categories. There are two considerations which may justify bringing them together here: (1) To varying extent, *mögött* with *után* and *behind* with *after* are interchangeable in some spatial patterns. (2) To align the patterns of this category with those of the opposite category ('ante') in which the principal relation-words *before – előtt* carry the corresponding opposite meanings on both temporal and spatial levels in both languages.

Figurative use:

Már nyolc selejtező meccs van *mögött*ük.	There are already eight eliminating heats *behind* them.
A legnehezebb periódus *mögött*ünk van.	We have *behind* us the hardest period.
Jó hírnevet hagyott maga *mögött*. [*után*]	He left a great reputation *behind* him.
	X He left a great reputation after him.

3A.31 A is pulling, dragging R. Productive pattern.

mögött, után	*behind (after)*
Egy fiú egy újsággal töltött zsákot vonszolt maga *után*.	A boy was dragging a sack filled with newspaper *behind* him.
Egy kis kocsit húzott maga *mögött*.	He pulled a small cart *behind* him.
A hajó két uszályt vontatott maga *mögött*.	The ship was towing two barges *behind* her.
Ő mindig becsukja az ajtót maga *mögött*.	He always closes the door *behind* him.

In Hungarian, the postposition *után* can always substitute or is even preferred in some instances. However, interference prediction is not necessary because the English preposition *after* may also be acceptable substitute for *behind.* Note that in Hungarian the reflexive pronoun and in English the personal pronoun is used normally for **R**.

Figurative use:

(a) *után, -ból*	*from*
Mennyi a szövetkezet vagyona *után* az évi jövedelem?	What is the yearly income *from* the estate of the co-operative?
? + Mennyi a szövetkezet vagyonából az évi jövedelem?	X What is the yearly income *after* the estate of the co-operative?
(b) *után, -rA*	*on*
Minden ezer dollár *után* kétszázötven dollár adót fizet.	He pays 250 dollar tax *on* every thousand dollars.
+ Minden ezer dollárra kétszázötven dollár adót fizet.	X He pays 250 dollar tax *after* every thousand dollars.
Nem fizet adót a földje *után.*	He pays no taxes *on* his land.
+ Nem fizet adót a földjére.	X He pays no taxes *after* his land.
Nyugdíjat kap a férje *után.*	? She receives retirement pay *from* her husband's retirement fund.
? + Nyugdíjat kap a férje *nyugdíjalapjából.*	X She receives retirement pay *after* her husband.

This figurative use may not be directly associated with the spatial pattern. The semantic difference between groups (a) and (b) originates from the

difference between the semantic contents of A: 'income' vs. 'tax' (cf., the verbs also: *receive* vs. *pay*). The participating relational morphemes mark the difference in both languages. On the other hand, the Hungarian postposition *után* links the two groups together.

3A.32 A is advancing behind R toward a common destination, or, after an elapse of time, is in the footsteps of R to join (or find) him where he is. Productive pattern.

után: or the verb: *követ* (follow) with direct object	The verb: *follow* with direct object, less common: *after*
Ne gyere *után*am. [Ne *kövess.*]	Don't *follow* me. [Don't come *after* me.]
Hajts (menj) István kocsija *után*, ő megmutatja az utat. [*kövesd* István kocsiját, ...]	Follow Steve's car, he will show you the way.
	X Drive (go) *after* Steve's car, he will ...
Elment a felesége *után* Párizsba. [*Követte* a feleségét Párizsba.]	He *followed* his wife to Paris. [He went to Paris *after* his wife.]
Elment a férje *után* a kocsmába. [*Követte* a férjét a kocsmába.]	She *followed* her husband to the bar. [She went to the bar *after* her husband.]

Possible implications in the meanings may not be much different between those of the English and Hungarian expressions, and would be largely dependent on the wider contexts, situations, i.e., whether *following* would be largely dependent on the wider contexts, situations, i.e., whether *following* would take place in secret or not, or whether *going after* would mean 'to join' or 'to catch up with and stop'. The latter implication, according to some native informants, may be more probable if the prepositional phrase followed the verb directly in a sentence such as: *She went after her husband to the bar.*

Figurative use:

után, or: the verb *követ* with direct object	The verb: *follow* with direct object
A térkép *után* mentünk.	We *followed* the map.
A saját maga esze (tanácsa) *után* megy.	He *follows* his own mind (advice).
↔ A térképet *követtük.*	XX We went *after* the map.

3A.321 A is following R (close or at a distance) in order to catch up with it (him) or catch it (him). Productive pattern. R can be animate being(s), vehicle(s), or any moving object. The verbs of the sentences most usually are: *fut – run* and their more or less close synonyms.

után	*after*
Rohant a tolvaj *után*, de nem tudta utólérni.	He ran *after* the thief but could not catch up with him.
Gyakran történnek balesetek, amikor a gyerekek labda *után* futnak.	Accidents often happen when children run *after* the ball.

Figurative use:

Ő csak a pénz *után* fut.	He chases (runs) only *after* money.
Ne fuss üres illúziók *után.*	Don't run *after* empty illusions.
Munka *után* szaladgál.	He is running *after* jobs.
A szag *után* megy.	He goes *after* the smell.

The following commonly used English expressions involving the verb *to be* have no Hungarian equivalents that would be of similar structure.

A rendőrség keresi.	The police are *after* him.

X A rendőrség van *utána.*	+ The police are looking for him.
Mit akarsz?	What are you *after*?
X ? Mi *után* vagy?	+ What do you want?

3A.322 This pattern is limited. The sentences contain one of the following two verbs which govern the prepositions: **kap** *valami után* – **grab** *for (at) something*, **nyúl** *valami után* – **reach** *for something*. A is somebody's hand(s). R can be an animate or almost any entity.

után, -ért	*for*
Kaptam a pohár *után*, de leesett.	I grabbed *for* the glass but it fell.
Egy alma *után* nyúlt a fán és elvesztette az egyensúlyát.	She reached *for* an apple on the tree and lost her balance.
++ Egy alm*áért* nyúlt a fán, és elvesztette az egyensúlyát.	XX She reached *after* an apple on the tree and lost her balance.

In these contexts the English preposition *after* is not an appropriate choice. The Hungarian suffix *-ért* which can be considered a close equivalent of the English *for* is absolutely normal with the verb *nyúl* (reach) and acceptable with the verb *kap* (grab).

Figurative use:

(a) With the following verbs and expressions the Hungarian *-ért* and *után* (vs. English *for*; rarely *after*) seem to be equally good choices: *vágyódik – be longing (yearning), sír – cry, meghal – die, a szíve fáj – somebody's heart breaks.*

után, -ért	*for*
Meghasad a szíve *utána (érte)*.	His heart will break *for* him.
Sír a fia *után* (fiá*ért*).	She is crying *for (after)* her son.
Meghal a fagylalt *után* (fagylalt*ért*).	He is dying *for* ice cream.
++ Meghal a fagylalt*ért*.	XX He is dying *after* ice cream.

(b) **R** is a departing, leaving person (persons), vehicle. The verbs of the sentences are: *néz, tekint* (look, glance), *integet* (wave), *kiált* (shout). The English prepositions used in these contexts are: *at*, and (with *shout*) *after*; Hungarian uses *után*.

után	*at, (after)*
Sokáig nézett a távozó vonat *után*.	He looked *at* the departing train for long.
? + Sokáig nézett a távozó vonat*ra*.	X He looked *after* the departing train for long.
Integetett a vendégek *után*.	She waved *at* the guests (who were leaving).
? X Integetett a vendégek*re*.	X She waved *after* the guests.
Kiabáltunk *utána*, de ő nem hallotta.	We shouted *after* him, but he did not hear.

(c) **R** can hardly be restricted in the sentences whose verbs are: *kérdez, kérdezősködik* (ask), *érdeklődik* (inquire). The Hungarian postpositions *után* and *felől* are equally applicable. The common English equivalent is the preposition *about* while the preposition *after* is (at least in American English[1]) unusual in these contexts.

1 See: Wood (1967: 7)

után, felől	*about, (? after)*
Jacksonné érdeklődött *után*ad és a gyerekek *után*.	Mrs. Jackson asked *about* you and the children. [*after*]
Kérdezősködött a könyvtár *után*.	He inquired *about* the library. [*after*]

3A.4 A is located following (usually next to) R in a sequence. The members of the sequence may be ordered according to a feature (size, weight, etc.). The back part of R in relation to A is irrelevant here; if this notion is present, i.e., coinciding with the 'following' location in the sequence, the situation will also fit into pattern 3A.1. In a sequence, preceding and following location of a member is relative. If it is an ordered sequence, the beginning end of it in this pattern of the 'post' category is on the side where 'R' is located. Otherwise, the speaker's location, approach to R and A will tell whether the preceding (see pattern 4A.4) or following location applies. The order in this pattern is: speaker – R – A. Productive pattern. Both R and A can be any animate being or object, mostly of identical nature with the rest of the members of the sequence.

után	*after (past)*
Az út balra a műút *után* a 28-as út.	The road to the left *after* the express way is Route 28. [*past*]
A műnyomat a 20. lap *után* jön.	The plate comes *after* page 20.
A betűrendben a tulajdonnév a közfőnév *után* jön, ha egyébként azonosak.	In the alphabet the proper noun comes *after* the common noun if they are identical otherwise.
A mi házunk közvetlenül az iskola *után* jön.	Our house comes right *after* the school. [*past*]

A nagyság szerint sorbaállított tanulók között János Pista *után* jön.	Among the pupils lined up according to height John comes *after* Steve.

If it is a columnal line the relation-words *mögött* and *behind* can substitute for *után* and *after*, respectively, in the last example (in such a case it would also seem desirable to replace the verbs with *van* and *is* or with *áll* and *stands*).

Figurative use:

Apám *után* a tanáraimnak tartozom a legtöbbel.	*After* my father I owe most to my teachers.
A pénz *után* a legnagyobb probléma a személyzet.	*After* money the biggest problem is personnel.
A Balaton *után* a legnagyobb tavunk a Fertő.	*After* the Balaton our biggest lake is the Fertő.
A százados *után* az őrnagy következik rangban.	*After* a captain the major follows in rank.
Fontosságban az élelmiszer *után* a lakás jön.	In importance housing comes *after* food.

In some instances, in the spatial as well as in figurative use, the preposition *after* may be replaced with *next to*. By doing so, the meaning may change, i.e., the indication of spatial location or the ranking order in figurative use may become less specific than with the preposition *after* (or with *past* which is also an occasional substitute in the spatial pattern).

3A.5 A has a spatial (or, in figurative use some other) disadvantage, is backward (e.g., in a competition) or inferior as compared to R. Productive pattern. Both A and R are mostly animate beings (in figurative use also inanimate).

mögött	*behind*
Az üzlet előtt a sorban én messze *mögötte* voltam.	In the line in front of the store I was far *behind* him.
A francia futó állandóan a többi *mögött* volt.	The French runner was *behind* the others throughout.

Figurative use:

(a) *mögött (alatt)*	*behind (below)*
1. Technológiában ők *mögött*ünk vannak.	In technology they are *behind* us.
2. A következetlenségek oka az, hogy az elmélet a gyakorlat *mögött* jár.	The reason for the inconsistencies is that theory is running *behind* practice.
3. Az ő teljesítménye messze *mögötte* van a múlt évinek. [*alatt*a]	His performance is way *behind* that of last year. [*below*]
4. A forgalom csak néhány százalékkal volt a múlt évi *mögött*. [*alatt*]	Sales were only a few percentage points *behind* those of the previous year. [*below*]
5. A washingtoni eredmények kb. fél évvel az országos átlag *mögött* voltak. [*alatt*]	D.C. scores were about half year *behind* the national average. [*below*]
6. A washingtoni iskolák pontszáma az országos átlag *alatt* van. [not preferred: *mögött*]	The scores of the D.C. schools are *below* the national average. [unlikely: *behind*]

This figurative pattern is related to pattern 1A.5 (see especially the figurative use): in some types of the relational situations, as indicated within the examples, the relation-words *mögött* and *behind* can be substituted with *alatt* and *below* respectively. In the rest of the sentences, except the last one, the relation-words are interchangeable. It seems difficult to tell what the

criteria of interchangeability are. The following tentative suggestions may be taken into consideration: In all the examples, A and R can be viewed as being in a contest motion and the *factor of time* (examples 1–5) implicitly or explicitly involved. This time factor may be the precondition of the applicability of the relation-words *behind – mögött* (direct equivalents of the present category). When, in addition to the time factor, A and R have measurable numerical values (examples 3–5) the relation-words *below – alatt* are interchangeable with *behind – mögött*. If A and R have measurable numerical values but there is no time factor, only *below – alatt* can be used. The interlingual parallelism along these lines is both surprising and quite neat. Therefore, no interference problems should arise from the presence of alternants in this figurative pattern disregarding a possible use of the less idiomatic preposition *under* instead of *below* by the learner of English.

(b) There are some common but rather idiomatic English prepositional phrases constructed with *behind* which may be dealt with within this pattern. The nouns representing R are: *time(s)* and *schedule*. The most common Hungarian equivalents use the verbs *késik* (is late) and *elmarad* (lags behind) usually without the general postpositional model of the pattern.

Késünk.

X Idő *mögött* vagyunk.

We are *behind* time.

+ We are late.

A vonat késett.

X? A vonat a menetrend *mögött* van.

The train was *behind* schedule.

+ The train was late.

A munka (hetekkel) el van maradva (az előirányzat *mögött*).

The work is (weeks) *behind* schedule.

El van maradva a kor *mögött*. Or (more common): Nem tart lépést a korral.

X Ő az idők *mögött* van.

He is *behind* the times.

+ He is lagging *behind* the times.

+? He does not keep up with the times.

B. *Numerical aspect*

3B. In this category, no numerical patterns are established.

C. *Abstract use*

3.1 A is supporting R. Productive pattern. R can be: person, group of persons, or any ideas (issues raised, plans, etc.).

mögött, mellett	*behind*
A hadsereg *mögötte* volt.	He had the army *behind* him.
A párt *mögött* nagy tömegek állnak.	Great masses stand *behind* the party.
A szakszervezeti emberek Humphrey *mögött* vannak.	The labor people are *behind* Humphrey.
Válságban a vezetőjük *mögött* állnának.	In a crisis they would be *behind* their leader.
Ezekben a javaslatokban az egész tagság *mögött*ünk van.	In these proposals we have the whole membership *behind* us.
A kormány minden tagja az adócsökkentési javaslat *mellett* van.	Every member of the government is *behind* the tax-cut proposal.
Okfejtése *mögött* évek tapasztalata van.	Years of experience are *behind* his arguments.
Ő *mögötte* sok pénz van.	There is a lot of money *behind* him.

XX In these proposals we have the whole membership *beside* us.

In this pattern the Hungarian postposition *mellett* (beside) can regularly replace *mögött* and it may be preferred in those instances when R is other than a person (e.g., an issue, proposal, etc.).

It may be pointed out that transformation of the relation-word phrase is possible in both languages by using the verbs *támogat – support*, e.g., *Ezekben a javaslatokban az egész tagság* **támogat** *bennünket.– In these proposals the whole membership is* **supporting** *us.*

3C.2 **A** is being (was, would be, or will be) made on the model of **R** or (implicitly) on the model of some work or action of **R**, or, **A** is (was, etc.) in accordance with, resembling **R**. Although a common underlying semantic feature as defined can be detected in the examples brought together here, the relational morphemes – and especially the applicable substitutes – vary. A further breakdown of the pattern is attempted from (a) through (i) some of which (or some of the individual examples in them) can be considered more or less, or entirely, idiomatic expressions rather than patterns or parts of a pattern. The spatial pattern with which this abstract one can be closest associated (and therefore could be listed as its figurative application) is pattern 3A.32.

(a) **A** is a physical motion (exercise), speech product. **R** is usually a person. The verbs usually involved are: *do, repeat, say.*

után	*after*
Csináld ezt a gyakorlatot *után*am.	Do this exercise *after* me.
Ismételd meg a szót János *után*.	Repeat the word *after* John.
Mondd *után*a.	Say it *after* him.

(b) **R** is usually the word *minta – model, pattern.* **A** is identical with or of similar nature as the thing which serves as a 'model'. The verbs of the sentences usually are: *make, build, create, form, mould.*

után, -rA	*after, on*
Építettek egy baromfitenyésztő telepet amerikai minta *után.* [mintá*ra*]	They built a chicken farm *after* the American pattern. [*on* the American model (pattern)]

(c) **A** is a literary or an artistic work. **R** is an artist or writer in whose style **A** is created. The verbs of the sentence usually are: *write, paint,* etc.

nyomán, stílusában, -t utánozva, (után)	*after, in the manner of, in the style of, imitating*
Szatírákat ír Horatius *modorában.*	He is writing satires *after* Horace.
Portrékat fest Gainsborough *nyomán.*	He paints portraits *after* Gainsborough.

The listed Hungarian and English alternatives are close equivalents. The postposition *után* would not be a very good choice in these contexts. The most flexible choice to cover this meaning (including in English) would perhaps be these equivalents: *stílusában* vs. *in the style of* or *in the manner of.*

(d) **A** is a literary variation, adaptation of **R**. **R** may be represented by the name of the author of the original work. The verb used in such statements is: *write.*

után, nyomán	*after*
Petőfi 'Apostola' *után* írta ...	*After* Petőfi's 'Apostle' written by ...
Shakespeare *után* írta ...	*After* Shakespeare written by ...

There is an alternative expression in both languages which are parallel:

Shakespeare-*ből adaptálta* ...	*Adapted from* Shakespeare by ...

(e) **A** is a copy, facsimile, artistic or other replica of **R**. **R** can be an art work or some natural object. The verb of the sentences most commonly is: *készít – make.*

után, -rÓl	*from*
A szedés az eredeti kézirat *után* készült.	The typesetting was made *from* the original.
Az eredeti kép *után* volt festve. [kép*ről*]	It was painted *from* the original picture.
Természet *után* volt festve.	It was painted *from* nature.
X Természet*ről* fest.	XX The typesetting was made *after* the original.

(f) **A** receives **R** 's name. **R** is a noun or proper noun, most often denoting a person. The verbs used in the sentences are: *nevez – name, hív – call, kap – get* or *receive, keresztel – christen.*

után, -rÓl	*after*
A szövetkezetet Táncsics *után* nevezték el. [Táncsics*ról*]	The co-operative was named *after* Táncsics.
Az anyja *után* nevezték Máriának.	She was called Maria *after* her mother.
Poinsettá-nak hívják Poinsett *után*. [Poinsett-*ről*]	It is called poinsettia *after* Poinsett.
Jánosnak keresztelték a nagybátyja *után*. [nagybátyj*áról*]	He was christened John *after* his uncle.
Péter az apja *után* kapta a nevét.	Peter got his name *from* his father. (Not necessarily his father's name!)

X Peter got his name *after* his father.

XX The co-operative was named *from* Táncsics.

(g) The statement of the sentence is made on the basis of **R**. **R** is a characteristic feature of **A**. The gerund form of the verb *ítél – judge* is present in both languages, or (in Hungarian) is implied.

után, -rÓl	*by (from)*
Ruhája *után* ítélve gazdag ember lehet. [ruhájá*ról*]	Judging *by* his clothes, he may be a rich man.
Kiejtése *után* (ítélve) külföldinek gondolná az ember. [kiejtés*éről*]	Judging *by* his pronunciation, one might think that he is a foreigner.
Szaga *után* ítélve, valami alkohol. [szagá*ról*]	Judging *by* its smell, it is some kind of alcohol.
XX? Ruhájá*nál* ítélve, ...	? XX Judging *after* his clothes, ...

In Hungarian, the phrase **R** *után ítélve* may be substituted with the less common and less flexible *-rA nézve* or *-t tekintve* or *alapján (ítélve)*. The same could be said about the English equivalents of them: *regarding, with regard to, considering, on the basis of*. On the other hand, the English preposition *from* and its Hungarian equivalent *-rÓl* can quite normally substitute for *by* and *után* respectively, although *from* may not be as commonly used as *by* in these contexts (see also patterns 25C, 26C).

(h) **A** is in accordance with **R**. **R** is somebody's 'expectations', (see also patterns 36C.1, 36C.2, and 1C.1 figurative use).

-nAk megfelelő (szerint)	*after (according to)*
Magatartása *megfelel* a várakozásunk*nak*.	His behavior is *after* our expectations. [according to]
X Az ő magatartása a várakozásunk *után* van.	+ His behavior is *according to* our expectations.

Figurative use:

Ő a szívem*nek megfelelő* férfi. [more common: szívem *szerinti*]	He is a man *after* my heart.
X Ő a szívem *utáni* férfi.	X He is a man *according to* my heart.

(i) A (a person) was born (built) with some physical or other features resembling those of **R** (one of his parents or close relatives). In English the preposition *after* is used in some rather frozen expressions in this meaning. Hungarian does not follow the structure of these expressions in a comparable manner.

Az apjától örökölte az alkatát.	He was built *after* his father.
X? Az apja *után* lett építve.	+ He inherited his stature from his father.
Az apjára hasonlít (ütött).	He takes after his father.
X ? ? ? ? ?	+ He resembles his father.

D. *Time Aspect*

3D.1 A event takes place any time following **R**. Productive pattern. **R** can be a specific point or stretch of time, any specific event or action, or name of a person (most often historical personalities, writers, etc.), referring to his time or the kind of activity he represents.

után	*after*
Délután közvetlen négy óra *után* tartóztatták le.	He was arrested shortly *after* four in the afternoon.
Az után a dátum *után* az épületet a város tartotta fenn.	*After* that date the building was maintained by the city.
Ő 1950 *után* született.	He was born *after* 1950.
Az eső folytatódott nap nap *után*.	The rains continued day *after* day.
A nyugalomba vonulása *után* is hallatta nevét a politikában.	*After* his retirement he continued to make his name heard in politics.
Tartottak egy konferenciát a szenátus utolsó ülése *után*.	They held a conference *after* the final session of the Senate.
Sok más alkalmazott lemondott ő *után*a.	Many other employees resigned *after* her.
Mind a három belépett a bankba egyik a másik *után*.	All three of them entered the bank one *after* the other.
Ön *után*.	*After* you.
Egy bizonyos formalizmus uralta a magyar költészetet Ady *után*.	A kind of formalism dominated in the Hungarian poetry *after* Ady.

The Hungarian postposition *-t követőleg* and its English equivalent *following* may occasionally substitute for *után* and *after* respectively, mainly

when **R** is an event. Both of these substitute morphemes, especially the Hungarian one, are relatively formal.

3D.11 This pattern as well as the following one differ from the preceding pattern only in that they have special syntactic structures. In this pattern the relation-word phrase is a modifier of **A** (which can be an event, process, stretch of time or point of time). In Hungarian this modifier is the adjectivized form of the postpositional phrase which precedes **A**. In English the prepositional phrase is an apposition normally (rarely it may precede **A**, see the last example below).

utáni (-t követő)	*after (following)*
A háború *utáni* években nehéz volt a helyzet.	The situation was difficult in the years *after* the war.
Az árvíz *utáni* napon találkoztam vele először 1962-ben.	I met him for the first time the day *after* the flood in 1962.
A tizennyolcadik század *utáni* francia drámáról ír egy dolgozatot.	He will write a paper on French drama *after* the eighteenth century.
A mai gazdasági helyzet több szempontból hasonló a háború *utáni*hoz.	The present economic conditions are similar to those *after* the war in several aspects.
A vacsora *utáni* séta jót tesz nekem.	An *after*-dinner walk makes me feel good.

In Hungarian a possible alternative would be the adjective phrase *-t követő* which is an adjectivized form of the postposition *-t követőleg*, and in English, a close equivalent of this: *following*; e.g., *A háborút* **követő** *években ... In the years* **following** *the war.* These alternatives, however, have a limited applicability as stated under the preceding pattern.

The Hungarian postpositional phrases with *után* and *-t követőleg* do not

always seem to be easily applicable in this pattern as appositions. This fact may justify setting up this 'form-pattern' of adjectivized postpositional phrase structure. Such form patterns could have also been established parallel with other patterns including those of the 'infra' and 'supra' categories. However, it seems that elsewhere the adjective postpositional phrase is more easily interchangeable with its appositional alternant than in this pattern, in other words, it tends to be exclusive here.

Note that the adjectivized postposition is capable of taking case suffixes which enhances its flexibility (see the example preceding the last one in which the suffix *-hoz* [to], governed by the predicate adjective *hasonló* [similar], is added to the adjective form of the postposition *után: után-i-hoz*).

3D.12 The difference between this and pattern 3D.1 is that the length of time between the event or point of time indicated by **R** and **A** event is specified in seconds, minutes, days, etc. In Hungarian, these specifying nouns require the case suffix -VAl (with). Productive pattern.

-VAl ... után	*after*
Pál két hónap*pal* a házassága *után* vett egy házat.	Paul bought a house two months *after* his marriage.
Három nap*pal* július 4-e *után* találkoztam vele.	I met him three days *after* July 4.
Öt perc*cel* a zárás *után* érkeztünk.	We arrived five minutes *after* closing.
[Ő] Három év*vel* te *után*ad született.	She was born three years *after* you.
XX Öt perc (!) a zárás *után* érkeztünk.	XX We arrived *with* five minutes *after* closing.

These predictions are based on the presence of the Hungarian suffix *-VAl* (as well as on the lack of its equivalent *with* in English) on the noun indicating the length of time.

3D.2 A event or action (a) took or (b) will take place when the period of time specified by **R** elapsed. The starting point of this period is not named but it must be evident, e.g., from an earlier reference in the conversation. Productive pattern. **R** is expressed in a specific number of days, weeks, hours, etc.

(a) A event took place in the past.

múlva, -VAl azután (után)	*in, after*
Két nap *múlva* visszajött. [nap*pal azután, után*]	He returned *in* two days. [*after*]
Visszavittem a könyvet három hét *múlva.* [hét*tel azután, után*]	I returned the books *in* three weeks. [*after*]
? XX Két nap*ban* visszajött.	? ++ He returned *after* two days. ++ He returned two days *after* that.

Among the Hungarian alternatives the postposition *után* may be the least frequently used in this pattern. When **R** is *óra – hour, után* could not be used at all in this pattern-meaning because the phrase *három óra után* would mean 'after three o'clock' (representing pattern 3D.1).

If the point of departure of the learner of English were the postposition *-VAl azután,* it could result in the positive transfer as suggested: ... *after that* (*azután = az* [that] + *után* [after]).

However strange, the postposition *múlva* does not seem to have a direct equivalent in English. Going one way, from Hungarian to English, *múlva* can be safely translated with the preposition *in* whose direct Hungarian equivalent is the suffix *-bAn.* The preposition *in* occurs as a dominant morpheme in various temporal patterns (e.g., point [b] within this pattern, pattern 3D.21, and pattern 1D.22 in the 'infra' category) in which its Hungarian direct equivalent *-bAn* cannot be used. Since all these pattern have a relatively high frequency, there is a more than average chance for interference on both sides. Therefore, in teaching, it would seem important to give special attention to these patterns. The task of the teacher and the learner of Hungarian will be the more difficult one because the respective Hungarian

temporal equivalents of the English preposition *in* represent diverse semantic areas: *alatt* (under), *után* (after), *óta* (since), *múlva* ('?'), and some others. For the learner of English, the problem will be the extension of the use of *in* to the various temporal patterns. This can probably be done at an early stage of learning as the means involved in the phrases and sentences (e.g., nouns for **R**) become available.

(b) A event takes place in the future. The starting point of the time period is the time of the speech event.

múlva (után)	*in*
Visszajön két nap *múlva.* [*után*]	He will return *in* two days.
Visszaviszem a könyvet három hét *múlva.* [*után*]	I will return the book *in* three weeks.
XX Visszajön két nap*ban.*	? XX He will return *after* two days.

The status of the postposition *után* is the same as described under (a).

3D.21 A event takes place 'for the first time' when the time period specified by **R** ends, and, since the beginning of that period. Productive pattern. **R** is a length of time expressed mainly in specific number of years, months, weeks, days (see also pattern 16D.2).

után, óta (-[j]A [Possessive]*)*	*in*
Tegnap láttam először négy év *után.* [*óta* (since), *éve*]	I saw him yesterday for the first time *in* four years.
XX Tegnap láttam először négy év*ben.*	XX I saw him yesterday for the first time *after* four years.

XX I saw him yesterday for the first time *since* four years.

3D.3 This pattern has to do with telling time. In English, **R** is the hour. **A** is the number of minutes and quarters. In Hungarian, **R** is the number of minutes and **A** is the hour and the quarters of the hour.

(a)	*-múlt ... -VAl*	*after, past*
Kilenc *múlt* öt perccel. (Literal translation: Nine passed by five minutes.)		Five (minutes) *after* nine. [*past*]
Negyed kilenc *múlt* hét perccel. (Literally: Quarter-nine passed by seven minutes.)		Twenty-two (minutes) *after* eight. [*past*]
XX Öt perc kilenc *után.*		? ↔ Nine *passed* (past) *by* five minutes.
XX Huszonkét perc kilenc *után.*		XX Quarter-nine *passed by* seven minutes.

In Hungarian this pattern is used up to seven-eight minutes after each quarter relating the minutes to that particular quarter. The quarters are expressed in this manner: (1) *negyed (hat)* (literally: quarter [six]) *quarter after (five)* or *fifteen (minutes) after (five)*; (2) *fél (hat)* (literally: half [six]) *half past (five)* or *thirty (minutes) past (five)*; (3) *háromnegyed (hat)* (literally: three-quarter [six]) *quarter to (six)* or *fifteen (minutes) to (six)*; (4) *hat (óra) six (o'clock)*. (Note that the numeral for the hour is often omitted in both languages if it is understood.)

In English this pattern is used to tell the minutes (up to thirty) and with the words *quarter* and *half* past the hour. The preposition *past* can always replace the preposition *after*, and in the case of *half* usually the preposition *past* is used, e.g., *half past eight* (fél kilenc).

(b) *lesz ... múlva* — *before, to*

Kilenc *lesz* hét perc *múlva.*
(Literally: Nine will be after seven minutes.)

Seven minutes *before* nine. [*to*]

Háromnegyed kilenc *lesz* néhány perc *múlva.*
(Literally: Three-quarter nine will be after four minutes.)

Nineteen minutes *before* nine. [*to*]

XX Hét perc kilenc *előtt.*
XX Hét perc kilenc*hez.*
XX Hét perc kilenc*nek.*

? ↔ It will be nine *in (after)* seven minutes.

XX Tizenkilenc perc kilenc *előtt.*
XX Tizenkilenc perc kilenc*hez.*
XX Tizenkilenc perc kilenc*nek.*

XX It will be three-quarter nine *in (after)* four minutes.

In Hungarian this pattern is used up to seven-eight minutes before each quarter or the hour. In English this pattern is used up to thirty minutes and with the third *quarter* before the hour. The preposition *to* can replace *before* in all instances.

Pattern (b) belongs to the 'ante' category on the basis of the involvement of the preposition *before* in it. The Hungarian equivalents under both (a) and (b) participate in each of the two English patterns because the Hungarian relational phrase is dependent on the proximity of minutes to each quarter hour. In the time range of about two minutes in the middle of each quarter the speaker may select any of the two Hungarian patterns: *Negyed kilenc* **múlt** *hét perccel.* (Literally: Quarter nine passed with seven minutes) or *Fél kilenc* **lesz** *nyolc perc múlva.* (Literally: Half nine will be after eight minutes.) The first sentence uses pattern (a) and the second pattern (b). The English equivalent of both is the same pattern (a): Twenty-two minutes after eight.

It is obvious that the contrastive difficulties originate from the different approaches of the two languages to telling time. On the other hand, and because of the exactness of the contents, there is a high degree of contrastive consistency in the patterns.

(Note that a simple way of telling time exists in both languages: *Öt* [*óra*] *húsz* [*perc*] – *Five twenty.*)

The 'post' category summarized

Semantic patterns		Hungarian		English	
		Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase	Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase
Spatial aspect	3A.1	*mögött*		*behind* in back of	
	[3A.2]	------	*másik oldalán*	*behind*	*on the other side of*
	3A.3	*mögött*		*behind*	
	3A.31	*mögött után* **F** (a) *után -bÓl* (b) *után -rA*		*behind* after **F** (a) *from* (b) *on*	
	3A.32	*után*	the verb: *követ*	(after)	the verb: *follow*
	3A.322	*után -ért* **F** (a) *után -ért* (b) *után* (c) *után felől*		*for* **F** (a) *for* (b) *at* (c) *about* (after)	
	3A.4	*után*		*after* (past)	
	3A.5	*mögött* **F** (a) *behind* (b) ------	(b) the verbs: *késik, elmarad*	*behind* **F** (a) *behind* (below) (b) *behind*	(b) the verb phrase: *be late*
Numerical aspect	3B.	Not established in this category.			
Abstract use	3C.1	*mögött mellett*	the verb *támogat*	*behind*	the verb: *support*
	3C.2	(a) *után* (b) *után -rA* (c) *módján nyomán stílusában -t utánozva* (után) (d) *után nyomán* (e) *után -rÓl* (f) *után -rÓl* (g) *után -rÓl* (h) *-nAk megfelelő szerint* (i) A structure different from the English		(a) *after* (b) *after on* (c) *after in the manner of in the style of imitating* (d) *after* (e) *from* (f) *after* (g) *by* from (h) *after* according to (i) *after*	

(Continued on next page)

The 'post' category summarized (Continued)

Time aspect	3D.1	*után* -t követőleg		*after* following	
	3D.11	*utáni* -t követő		*after* following	
	3D.12	*-VAl ... után*		*ϕ ... after*	
	3D.2	(a) *múlva -VAl azután* után (b) *múlva* után		*in after* *in*	
	3D.21	*után óta* -(j)A (possessive)		*in*	
	3D.3	(a) *mu[illegible] ... -VAl*		*after past*	
		(b) 'ante' category: *lesz ... múlva*		'ante' category: *before to*	

Sporadically intervening relation-words in the individual patterns are ignored in the chart.
Underlining indicates the dominant relation-word in a pattern as well as regular alternatives.
[ ] indicates doubtful patterns from the viewpoint of the 'post' category.
F indicates the relational morphemes in figurative use.

4. The 'ante' category

A. *Spatial aspect*

4A.1 **A** is located (or acting) in the vicinity and on the side of **R** which is (or is considered) its front. **R** is standstill. Productive pattern. Characteristic nouns for **R** are: a *building, gate, door, pieces of furniture, vehicles, animate beings,* etc. Often the speaker's or the viewer's position or approach to **A** and **R** determines which side of an object is considered its front.

előtt	*in front of (before)*
(1) A gyerekek a ház *előtt* játszanak.	The children are playing *in front of* the house.
(2) A kapu *előtt* várlak.	I'll be waiting for you *in front of* the gate.
(3) Orgonabokrok vannak a kerítés *előtt*.	There are some lilac shrubs *in front of* the fence.
(4) A karmester mozdulatlanul állt a zenekar *előtt* néhány pillanatig.	The conducter stood motionless for some moments *in front of* the orchestra.
(5) A játék alatt apja *előtt* állt.	During the game he was standing *in front of* his father.
(6) Egy védelmi vonalat rögtönöztek a fenyegetett város *előtt*.	A defense line was improvised *in front of* the threatened city. [*before*]
(7) Órákat áll a tükör *előtt*.	She stands for hours *in front of* the mirror. [*before*]
(8) Két ember állt a tűz *előtt*.	Two men were standing *in front of* the fire. [*before*]

(9) A megijedt fiú a padlót nézve állt az apja *előtt*.	The scared boy stood *in front of* his father staring at the floor. [*before*]
(10) Kihívóan áll a bíró *előtt*.	He stood *in front of* the judge defiantly. [*before*]

In most instances the English prepositions *in front of* and *before* are interchangeable but only with more or less risk of being not entirely idiomatic. In the first five examples the preferred preposition is *in front of*. In the rest, it is interchangeable freely with *before*. The varying preference between the two may have to do with the varying measure of a clearly spatial relationship of 'frontedness'. Objects such as a building, gate, (see examples 1–3) representing **R** provide ideal conditions for such spatial relationship in which the preposition *in front of* receives preference. The two prepositions seem to be interchangeable when, in the approach to **R**, **A** precedes **R** (regardless of whether **R** has an actual 'front' part or not, e.g., when **R** is a city; see example 6); or, when both **A** and **R** is a person or a group of persons confronting (communicating) with one another (see examples 9–10, and compare example 9 with 5), the spatial aspect becomes secondary. Examples 9 and 10 can be considered an intermediate type between this spatial pattern and the figurative use (a) below. From the viewpoint of the learner of English, emphasis on *in front of* in the former and on *before* in the latter would perhaps be a right procedure.

Figurative use:

(a) **R** is an official body of people such as *jury, congress*. **A** most commonly is a person or persons, a case or matter to be questioned considered.

előtt	*before*
Kétszer volt bíróság *előtt*.	He was twice *before* the court.
Beszélt a gyülekezet *előtt*.	He spoke *before* the congregation.

Tanúvallomást kellett tennie az esküdtszék *előtt*.	He had to testify *before* the grand jury.
Az ügy a bíróság *előtt* van.	The case is *before* the court.
A törvényjavaslat a kongresszus *előtt* van.	The bill is *before* Congress.

The preposition *in front of* may be the choice with some of the nouns used for R if the spatial notion comes to the surface, e.g., *The district attorney was standing* **in front of** *(or:* **before***) the jury when the shouting began in the court-room.* (Compare: *The case is* **before** *the jury.*)

(b) The meaning of the following subpattern is: As A is judged by R.

előtt, szemében	*in the eyes of (before)*
A kormány elvesztette tekintélyét a nép *előtt*.	The government lost face *before* its people. [more common: *in the eyes of*]
A géniusz *előtt* nincs tekintély. [A géniusz nem ismer tekintélyt.]	There is no authority *in the eyes of* a genius. [more common: A genius does not recognize authority.]
↔ A géniusz *szemében* nincs tekintély.	X There is no authority *before* the genius.

In English the alternant *in the eyes of* is the more reliable one. Its Hungarian equivalent *szemében* seems to be as flexible as *előtt*.

(c) A action takes place 'in the presence of' R. R is a person or persons.

előtt	*in front of, before*
A gyerekek *előtt* ne használj ilyen szavakat.	Don't use such words *in front of* the children.
Tanúk *előtt* történt.	It happened *in front of* witnesses.
A főnöke *előtt* dicsérte a társát.	He praised his colleague *in front of* his boss.

In this subpattern, the preposition *before* can substitute for *in front of*. The latter is preferred according to some of the informants; one of them related the following verbal exchange (a joke) in its support: *I don't want you to use dirty words* **before** *my wife.* (Reply): *I didn't know it was her turn.* This joke may indicate, however, that *before* is in use in such contexts. Another informant explained the difference between *in front of* and *before* when placed in the same sentence: *before* would indicate that **R** is paying attention when **A** is talking while *in front of* would not imply this necessarily. It may be that some minute contextual differences and/or individual preference are the causes of alternate use.

The phrase *in the presence of* and its Hungarian equivalent *jelenlétében* can substitute for the relation-words regularly. These may represent a slightly formal style in both languages.

[4A.2] **A** is in close contact with and located on the front part of **R**. The limited applicability of the relation-words in question to convey this meaning makes this pattern unproductive. There may be only a single example for this meaning with the postposition *előtt* in Hungarian, and perhaps none in English with the prepositions in question or with a conforming structure.

Egy kék kötény volt *előtte*.	She had a blue apron on.
?+ Egy kék kötény(e) volt rajta.	X There was a blue apron *in front of* (before) her.

The meaning of the following type of example may approximate the 'close contact' situation but it belongs to pattern 4A.1 rather than to this: *Egy függöny volt a kép* **előtt**. – *There was a curtain* **in front of** *the picture.*

4A.3 A is located in the vicinity of R and in the direction toward which R is advancing. A is advancing in the same direction or is standstill. Productive pattern. R can be a vehicle or an animate being.

előtt	*in front of, ahead of*
Rombolók cirkáltak a hajókaraván *előtt.*	Destroyers were zigzagging *in front of* the convoy.
A százados a katonái *előtt* menetelt.	The captain was marching *in front of* his troops. [*before*]
(Ő) az autóbusz *előtt* hajtott.	He was driving *in front of* the bus.
A bojtár a tehenek *előtt* lovagol.	The young herdsman rides *in front of* the cow herd.
Hirtelen két ló tűnt fel a robogó kocsi *előtt.*	Suddenly two horses appeared *in front of* the speeding car.
Egy kis szigetet pillantottunk meg körülbelül hat mérföldre *előtt*ünk.	We noticed a small island about six miles *in front of* us.
Mikor visszafelé hajtott, a Rover nyomát követte, mert az *előtte* lévő dombos felszín miatt nem láthatta a holdhajót.	Driving back, he followed the Rover's tracks since he could not see the LM because of the rolling terrain *in front of* him.

In English the preposition *ahead of* can regularly substitute for *in front of* in this pattern, while the preposition *before* would rarely have an equal chance for occurrence.

Figurative use:

előtt	*before, ahead of*
A legnehezebb feladat még *előtt*ük volt.	The most difficult task was still *before* them.
Ezek a legnehezebb problémák az amerikai nép *előtt*.	These are the most difficult problems *before* the American people.
Nagyszerű jövő áll az ifjúság *előtt*.	Wonderful future stands *before* the youth.
Hosszú út van *előtt*ünk.	We have a long journey *before* us.
(Egy) szép nyár van *előtt*ünk.	A beautiful summer is *before* us.
Egy egész nap *előtt*ünk van és semmi tennivaló.	We have the whole day *before* us and nothing to do.

In this figurative use, unlike in the spatial meaning, the preposition *in front of* is not applicable. On the other hand, the preposition *before* which has little frequency in the spatial meaning, seems to be the most flexible morpheme in this figurative use. In some of the individual examples the preposition *ahead of* may be preferred to *before* while, according to my informants, it would not be used for instance in the second example though it is hard to see why.

4A.31 A is pushing R. Productive pattern. R is a reflexive (in Hungarian) or a personal pronoun (in English) referring most commonly to a person who is named elsewhere in the sentence, or not named if his identity is known. A is usually a rolling object e.g., *a cart*.

előtt	*in front of, ahead of*
A fiú egy kétkerekű kocsit tolt maga *előtt*.	The boy was pushing a two wheeled cart *in front of* him.

Egy üres babakocsit tolt maga *előtt*.	She was pushing an empty baby carriage *in front of* her.

The preposition *ahead of* can freely substitute for *in front of* in this pattern.

4A.4 A is located preceding (usually next to) R in a sequence. The members of the sequence may be ordered according to a feature (size, weight, etc.). The position of the 'front' part of R relative to A is irrelevant here as in the corresponding pattern of the 'post' category (see explanation there, pattern 3A.4). Productive pattern. Both R and A can be any animate being or object, mostly of identical nature with the rest of the members of the sequence.

előtt	*before*
Pista Sanyi *előtt* van a sorban.	Steve is *before* Alex in the line.
Az út balra a műút *előtt* a 28-as út.	The road to the left *before* the express way is Route 28.
A műnyomat a tizenötödik lap *előtt* van.	The plate is *before* page fifteen.
A betűrendben a közfőnév a tulajdonnév *előtt* van, ha különben azonosak.	In the alphabet the common noun comes *before* the proper noun if they are identical otherwise.
A többes *-k előtt* mindig magánhangzó van.	There always is a vowel *before* the plural *-k*.
	? XX The plate is *in front of* page fifteen.

The examples provide for various types of sequences (line formed by individuals, successive crossroads, numbered sequence, alphabetical file,

sequence of sounds or letters). Some of these may appear under different physical conditions. For instance, if the *line of people* in the first example is a columnar line, a condition overlapping with that of pattern 4A.1 will be at hand which will make the use of the preposition *in front of* possible or preferable. Otherwise, and as is the case also in the rest of the examples, the approach of the speaker(s) or the viewer(s) to A and R (in this order) is the dominant semantic feature and the criterion of the pattern. Further, in this spatial pattern there is a covert temporal meaning which may be most evident in the second example **before reaching** *the expressway*. This explains the use of the preposition *before* in this pattern which is in harmony with the use of the preposition *after* in the corresponding pattern of the 'post' category (pattern 3A.4). Yet, these two prepositions of opposite categories do not function in a parallel manner, being the preposition *before* far more involved in the spatial patterns than *after* is. This fact, in a transitional pattern (spatial-temporal) as the present one, makes the contrastive interference, as projected, theoretically possible since in Hungarian there is only one principal form *(előtt)* which covers both the spatial and temporal aspects. On the other hand, the chances for such an interference may be countered by the fact that in the respective pattern of the opposite category (pattern 3A.4) not only English but also Hungarian uses a postposition *(után)* which has a primarily temporal function, and is a close equivalent of the English preposition *after* in that pattern and beyond. This would be an instance of an indirect facilitation, being the learner of English motivated by an opposite but semantically parallel pattern which has contrastive symmetry. The proposed facilitation presupposes an adequate coverage of the elements involved: the general equivalence of *után* with *after* and the time aspect of *before*.

4A.5 A has a spatial (or, in figurative use some other) advantage (e.g., in a competition) or is superior as compared to R. Productive pattern. Both A and R are mostly animate beings (in figurative use also inanimate).

előtt	*ahead of (in front of)*
Az üzlet előtt kanyargó sorban megkérdeztem az *előttem* lévő asszonyt, hogy mit akar venni.	In the curving line in front of the store I asked the woman *ahead of* me what she was going to buy.

Az ötezer méteres versenyben a svéd futó a győztes *előtt* volt az idő legnagyobb részében.	In the 5,000 meter race the Swedish runner was *ahead of* the winner most of the time.

The preposition *in front of* may substitute for *ahead of* in many instances in this pattern without significant difference is meaning.

Figurative use:

(a) *előtt* (felett)	*ahead of* (above)
Ők minden más nemzet *előtt* járnak olcsó-kocsi termelésben.	They are *ahead of* all nations in cheap-car production. [? *before*; informants question *before* in this context, but it is used by *Webster's Third International Dictionary*]
A következetlenségek oka az, hogy a gyakorlat az elmélet *előtt* jár.	The reason for the inconsistencies is that practice is running *ahead of* theory.

(It seems more usual to state this relationship with the means of the opposite category in both languages; see comments below.)

Technológiában ők *előttünk* vannak.	In technology they are *ahead of* us.
Az ő teljesítménye messze *előtte* jár a múlt évinek. [*felette* van...]	His performance is way *ahead of* that of last year. [*above*]
A forgalom csak néhány százalékkal járt a múlt évi *előtt*. [volt ... *felett*]	Sales were only a few percentage points *ahead of* those of the previous year. [*above*]
A washingtoni teszt eredmények kb. fél évvel az országos átlag *előtt* járnak. [*felett* vannak]	D.C. scores are about half year *ahead of* the national average. [*above*]

A washingtoni iskolák pontszáma az országos átlag *felett* van. [unlikely: *előtt*]	The scores of the D.C. schools are *above* the national average. [unlikely: *ahead of*]
	? XX In technology they are *before (in front of)* us.

This figurative use, as the possible substitutes *(felett – above)* suggest, is comparable to pattern 2A.5 of the 'supra' category. The relationship between the alternants *előtt* and *felett* and between *ahead of* and *above* is the same as between *mögött* and *alatt* and between *behind* and *below* in the parallel figurative use within the 'post' category (see comments on pp. 76–7).

In the second example, it seems more common to express the relationship between **A** and **R** from the opposite relational angle in both languages (this may be so in other examples as well), i.e., by changing the roles between **A** and **R** and using *behind (mögött)* instead of *ahead of (előtt)*: *... theory is running behind practice* instead of *... practice is running ahead of theory.* A tendency of similar nature was noted elsewhere (see pattern 2C.1).

(b) **R** is represented by the words *time(s), schedule.*

előtt	*ahead of*
Idő *előtt* érkeztünk.	We arrived *ahead of* time.
Befejezték a munkát a kitűzött idő *előtt.*	They finished the work *ahead of* schedule.
Kora *előtt* járt.	He was *ahead of* his time.
	? XX He arrived *before* time.

B. *Numerical aspect*

4B. Not established within this category.

C. *Abstract use*

4C. Special abstract use is not established in this category.

D. *Time aspect*

4D.1 A event takes place any time preceding R. Productive pattern. R can be a specific point or stretch of time, any specific event or action, or name of a person (most often historical personalities, writers) referring to his time or the kind of activity he represented.

-előtt (-t megelőzőleg)	*before (prior to)*
Találkozom vele nyolc óra *előtt*.	I will see him *before* eight.
Éjfél *előtt* hagyják el a hold vonzókörét.	They will leave lunar orbit *before* midnight.
Valamikor hajnal *előtt* lépték át a határt.	They crossed the border some time *before* dawn.
A legtöbb épület, amelyet 1830 *előtt* építettek, le lett rombolva vagy teljesen át lett alakítva.	Most of the buildings which were built *before* 1830 had been destroyed or completely altered. [*prior to*]
Az iskolának kész kell lennie szeptember *előtt*.	The school must be ready *before* September.
A dolgozatot be kell adni április ötödike *előtt*.	The paper must be submitted *before* the fifth of April.
Karácsony *előtt* távozott el.	He left *before* Christmas.
Volt egy szeszfőzdéje a háború *előtt*.	He had a liquor distillery *before* the war. [*prior to*]

A ház festése *előtt* egy hónapig javításokat végeztek. [festését *megelőzőleg*]

They were doing repair work for a month before the painting of the house. [*prior to*]

Három ezred volt a városban a támadás *előtt*. [támadást *megelőzőleg*]

Three regiments were in the city *before* the assault. [*prior to*]

Henry Ford *előtt* az autógyártás lassú folyamat volt.

Before Henry Ford automobile production was a slow process.

In most instances the alternants *-t megelőzőleg* and *prior to* would be rather artificial substitutes for *előtt* and *before* respectively. In some cases, however, they are normal (even if somewhat more formal) substitutes, especially when R denotes an event and A event has a duration (see the examples in which the applicability of the substitutes are indicated). It seems that when R is a point of time and the implication is that A event takes place shortly before R, the use of the substitutes *-t megelőzőleg* and *prior to* would be out of question (see the first three examples). Since both pairs of morphemes (*előtt* and *before* as well as *-t megelőzőleg* and *prior to*) work in a closely parallel manner in this pattern, no serious interference problems can be anticipated.

4D.11 This form pattern in which the relation-word phrase is a modifier of A is established for the same reason as the corresponding pattern in the 'post' category (see pattern 3D.11). The first four examples given in that pattern can be used here by changing *utáni* to *előtti* and *after* to *before*. Some additional examples follow here.

előtti (-t megelőző, előtt, -t megelőzőleg)	*before (prior to, preceding)*
A gyűlés *előtti* hét nagyon mozgalmas volt.	The week *before* the meeting was very hectic.
Az Ady *előtti* magyar költészetről fog beszélni.	He will speak about the Hungarian poetry *before* Ady.

A baleset a karácsony *előtti* szerdán történt.	The accident took place on the Wednesday *before* Christmas.
A mai gazdasági helyzet hasonló a nagy gazdasági válság *előtti*hez.	The present economic situation is similar to that *before* the Great Depression.

The Hungarian postpositional phrase with the adjective form of the postposition *előtti* precedes A, so does the substitute *-t megelőző*. The latter does not seem to adapt itself to the varying contexts as smoothly as the former. The same can be told about the postpositional phrases used as appositions with the postpositions *előtt* and *-t megelőzőleg*. These also lack the advantage of being able to take case suffixes unlike the adjectivized forms (see the last example: ... *előtt*hez). In English, the substitute morphemes *prior to* and *preceding* may share the weaknesses of those of the Hungarian alternatives. (See the attempt of explaining the role of the alternants in the preceding pattern.)

4D.12 This is also a form pattern: the time of A event preceding R is specified on seconds, minutes, days, weeks, etc. In Hungarian these specifying nouns require the suffix *-VAl*. Productive pattern.

-VAl ... előtt, *(-VAl ... -t megelőzőleg)*	*before (prior to)*
Öt perc*el* nyolc *előtt* érkezett.	He arrived five minutes *before* eight.
Látta őt néhány nap*pal* a halála *előtt*.	She saw him a few days *before* his death.
Üzletet nyitott két év*vel* a háború kitörése *előtt*.	He started a business two years *before* the outbreak of the war.
Lemondott az állásáról két hónap*pal* a választás *előtt*.	He resigned his job two months *before* the election.

Concerning the role of the alternatives *-t megelőzőleg* and *prior to*, see the suggestions in pattern 4D.1.

4D.13 The action of A takes place earlier than the same action of R. Productive pattern. R is usually a person, group of persons, or anything which is moving toward its destination which is the same as that of A, or a predetermined (target) time (date, year, etc.).

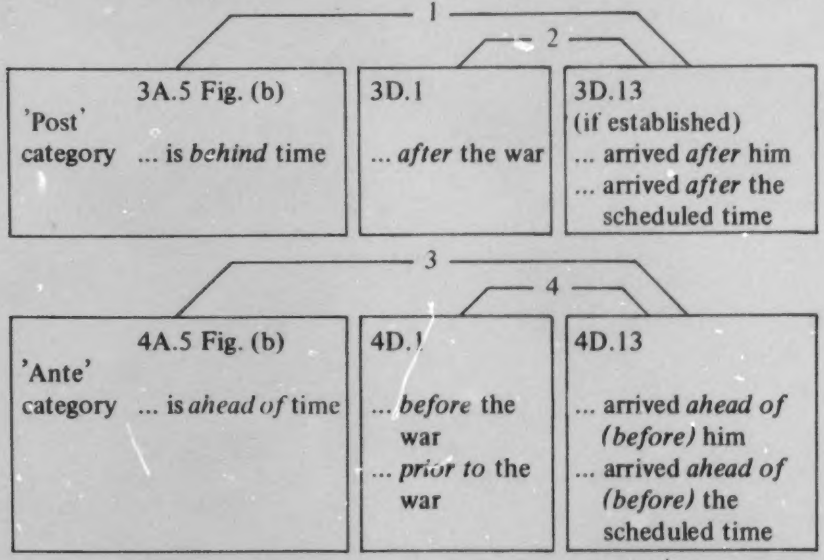
előtt	*ahead of, before*
A fiú az apja *előtt* ért a szigetre.	The boy reached the island *ahead of* his father.
A csomag a leveled *előtt* érkezett.	The package arrived *ahead of* your letter.
A tisztjeik még *előttük* menekültek el.	Their officers fled *ahead of* them.
Elérték a céljukat a kitűzött dátum *előtt*.	They reached their goal *ahead of* the target date.
A tervezett idő *előtt* hagyták el a holdat.	They left the moon *ahead of* the scheduled time.

Transformation of the relation-word phrase can be done by using the comparative phrases *korábban ... mint* or *előbb ... mint – earlier than* or *sooner than*, e.g., *A fiú* **korábban** *elérte a szigetet,* **mint** *az apja. – The boy reached the island* **earlier than** *his father.*

The preposition *before* can replace *ahead of.* The presence of the latter and the absence of *prior to* in this pattern makes the form distinction between this and pattern 4D.1 (see form relation no 4 in the diagram below). A pattern parallel to the present one has not been established in the 'post' category because of the lack of form distinction there (see form relation no. 2 in the diagram).

This time-pattern is an obvious semantic derivative of the spatial pattern 4A.5. The figurative use (b) in pattern 4A.5 may not differ significantly from the present pattern, and it could be treated here. The prepositional phrases given there are rather idiomatic. There is a difference, however, between the applicable prepositional morphemes (see form relation no. 3 in the diagram). The same can be said about the relationship between the figurative

use (b) in pattern 3A.5 and pattern 3D.13 (if this latter were established) in the 'post' category (see the form relation no. 1 in the diagram).



4D.2 A event or action took place as far back in the past as it is denoted by **R** in a specific number of minutes, hours, days, weeks, etc. Productive pattern.

(a) The time of the event is related to the present.

-VAl ezelőtt	*ago*
Tíz perc*cel ezelőtt* ment el hazulról.	He left the house ten minutes *ago*.
Három év*vel ezelőtt* nősült.	He married three years *ago*.

The Hungarian postposition is a compound and can be analyzed thus: **R** is *ez* (this [time, present time]) plus *előtt* (before). Such reassignment of **R** makes this Hungarian pattern identical with pattern 4D.12. Looking at the English structure on the basis of the reanalyzed Hungarian structure, the

English postposition *ago* may be interpreted as a global morpheme expressing both the preposition meaning 'before' and R meaning 'this time, present time'.

(b) The time of the event is related to a specific event or time that followed it. The latter must be clear from the conversation through an earlier reference.

-VAl azelőtt	*before* (that)
A gyár építését a múlt évben fejezték be, de néhány osztálya már két *évvel azelőtt* elkezdett működni.	The construction of the factory was completed in the past year, but some divisions of it were operating two years *before* (that).

The Hungarian structure is the same as under (a) except that the compound postposition contains the demonstrative pronoun *az* (that) instead of *ez* (this). In English the structure is also comparable to that of type (a), i.e., it can be viewed as a postpositional structure since using the pronoun *that* is optional.

Transformation of the relation-word phrase is possible by using the comparative adverbs *korábban* and *earlier* respectively for the relation-words.

Both the Hungarian and English relation-words can be used as modifiers of R in the meaning 'directly preceding' interchangeably with these adjective substitutes: *(-t) megelőző – preceding*, e.g., *József tavaly nősült, a bátyja pedig az* **azelőtti** *(*or: **[azt] megelőző***) évben.– Joseph got married last year and his brother the year* **before** (or: *in the* **preceding** *year*).

4D.3 See the discussion of this pattern in the 'post' category (pattern 3D.3).

The 'ante' category summarized

Semantic patterns		Hungarian		English	
		Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase	Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase
Spatial aspect	4A.1	*előtt* **F** (a) *előtt* (b) *előtt* (c) *előtt*	 (b) *szemében* (c) *jelenlétében*	*in front of* before **F** (a) *before* (b) *before* (c) *in front of before*	 (b) *in the eyes of*
	[4A.2]	*előtt*		------	*to have on*
	4A.3	*előtt* **F** *előtt*		*in front of ahead of* **F** *before ahead of*	
	4A.31	*előtt*		*in front of ahead of*	
	4A.4	*előtt*		*before*	
	4A.5	*előtt* **F** (a) *előtt* felett (b) *előtt*		*ahead of* in front of **F** (a) *ahead of* above (b) *ahead of*	
Numerical aspect	4B.	Not established in this category.			
Abstract use	4C.	Not established in this category.			
Time aspect	4D.1	*előtt* -t megelőzőleg		*before* prior to	
	4D.11	*előtti* -t megelőző		*before* prior to preceding	
	4D.12	*-VAl ... előtt* -VAl ... -t megelőzőleg		*before* prior to	
	4D.13	*előtt*	*korábban mint*	*ahead of before*	*earlier than*
	4D.2	(a) *-VAl ezelőtt* (b) *-VAl azelőtt*	 (b) korábban	(a) *ago* (b) *before (that)*	 (b) earlier
	4D.3	*lesz ... múlva*		*before to*	

Sporadically intervening relation-words in the individual patterns are ignored in the chart.
Underlining indicates the dominant relation-word(s) in a pattern as well as regular alternatives.
[ ] indicates marginal patterns or doubtful ones from the viewpoint of the 'ante' category.
F indicates the relational morphemes in figurative use.

5. *The 'iuxta' category*

A. *Spatial aspect*

5A.1 **A** is located (or acting) at the side of or in the vicinity of **R**. Productive pattern. Characteristic nouns for **R** may be those which denote animate beings and objects that have distinct front, back and side parts. **R** can be almost any other entity when the prepositions involved are used in the more general meaning: 'in the vicinity of'. Both **A** and **R** can be in an (advancing) motion or standstill.

mellett (-nÁl, közelében)	*beside* (by, in the vicinity of, at)
1. A kút a ház *mellett* van.	The well is *beside* the building.
2. Az anyja *mellett* ment.	He was walking *beside* his mother.
3. Az út *mellett*i árok tele volt vízzel. [Az árok az út *mentén* ...]	The ditch *beside* the road was full of water. [*along, alongside*]
4. Van egy kis fa a kerítés *mellett*. [kerítés*nél*]	There is a small tree *beside* the fence. [*by*]
5. A gyerekek a tűz *mellett* ültek. [tűz*nél*]	The children were sitting *beside* the fire. [*by, at*]
6. A család az asztal *mellett* ült. [asztal*nál*]	The family was sitting *beside* the table. [*at* (having meal), *by*]
7. A lámpa *mellett* ült és olvasott. [lámpa*nál*]	He sat *beside* the lamp and was reading. [*by*]
8. Egy idegen állt a lámpaoszlop *mellett*. [lámpaoszlop*nál*]	A stranger was standing *beside* the lamp pole. [*by*]
9. Az íróasztal a fal *mellett* van. [fal*nál*]	The desk is *beside* the wall. [*by*]

10. A törökök Mohács *mellett* verték meg a magyar sereget. [*közelében*, Mohács*nál*]

The Turks beat the Hungarian Army *near* Mohács. [*in the vicinity of, at*]

+ A törökök Mohács *közelében* verték meg a magyar sereget.	X The Turks beat the Hungarian Army *beside* Mohács.

11. Egy kis faluban született Boston *mellett*. [*közelében*]

He was born in a small village *near* Boston. [*in the vicinity of*]

+ Egy kis faluban született Boston *közelében*.	X He was born in a small village *beside* Boston.

The Hungarian postposition *mellett* is a more flexible morpheme than its English equivalent *beside* or *next to* (the latter can substitute quite regularly for *beside* in this pattern). Neither of these two English prepositions are applicable when **R** is a city (see examples 10–11). It is possible that the learner of English will be exposed to interference in such instances. The learner of Hungarian can be expected to select the right postposition *közelében* which is the close equivalent of *in the vicinity of* or *near* depending, as always, on the order of covering the units in question in the teaching process.

When both **A** and **R** are longitudinal (e.g., as a road or a river, see example 3), the English prepositions *along* or *alongside* and their close Hungarian equivalent *mentén* may be more preferred than *beside* or *mellett* (see pattern 5A.3).

In the examples 4–9 **R**'s seem to have no distinct front, back, and side parts. In these sentences the Hungarian case suffix *-nÁl* can regularly replace *mellett*. In English the preposition *by* can similarly replace *beside*, and the former is even preferable in some instances.

The fact that the Hungarian suffix *-nÁl* has at least two close equivalents in the spatial sense, *by* and *at*, which often diverge in use, would suggest the possibility of interferences connected with these elements.

Figurative use:

(a) 'by comparison, as compared with'

mellett, -hEz képest	*compared with, to*
Shakespeare *mellett* Marlowe jelentéktelen drámaíró benyomását kelti.	*Beside* Shakespeare, Marlowe strikes us as an immature dramatist.

This English sentence is taken from Wood's meaning: 'By comparison with. (The idea is that of placing two things side by side for the purpose of comparing them.)

A hibái eltörpülnek erényei *mellett.*	His weaknesses are insignificant *compared with* his strengths.
A(z ő) sikerei jelentéktelenek a kollégáiéi *mellett.*	His successes are minor *compared with* those of his colleagues.
↔ Az ő gyengéi jelentéktelenek az erősségeihez *képest.*	XX His weaknesses are insignificant *beside* his strengths.

Wood's parenthetical note, which is quoted above, may be an indication that the preposition *beside* can be used casually in this pattern (as in the first example). The normal equivalent of the Hungarian postposition *mellett* in English is: *compared with (to)* in this figurative pattern, and *beside*, if used, would be an uncommon figurative use unless in the comparison the local meaning comes into the foreground: *Ő alacsonynak látszik a bátyja mellett.– He looks short beside his brother.*

(b) See pattern 2A.1 (figurative use [b]).

(c) There are some special figurative uses in Hungarian with the postposition *mellett*. The English equivalents are varying loose structures.

mellett	Varying structures
Zeneszó *mellett* vitték a temetőbe.	He was taken to the cemetery *accompanied by* music.
	X He was taken to the cemetery *beside* music.
Cigányzene *mellett* vacsoráztak.	They dined *with* gipsy music *playing in the background.*
	X They dined *beside* gipsy music.
Megtanultak aludni ágyúszó *mellett.*	They learned to sleep *while* the cannons roared.
	X They learned to sleep *beside* the sound of cannons.

[5A.11] **A** is located on the side of **R**, in contact with it. Limited pattern. **R** is: *hat, cap* and synonyms.

mellett, -(E)n	*in*
Tollat viselt a kalapja *mellett.* [kalapján, -nÁl]	He wore a feather *in* his hat.
XX Tollat viselt a kalapjában.	XX He wore a feather *beside* (or: *on*) his hat.

5A.2 **A** is passing by at the side or in the vicinity of **R**. **R** can be any landmark, building, animate being, etc.

mellett	*by, past*
Egy motoros azt mondta, hogy amikor a bank *mellett* elhajtott, puskalövést hallott.	A motorist related that when driving *by* the bank he heard a gunshot.

El fogsz menni egy nagy tó *mellett*, utána fogod látni a falu tornyát.

You will pass *by* a big lake, after that you will see the church tower of the village.

Egy mérges kutya *mellett* mentünk el, megijesztett bennünket.

We walked *by* a vicious dog, it scared us.

XX ?

XX A motorist related that when driving *beside* the bank, he heard a gunshot.

5A.21 **A** is in an advancing motion (walking, etc.) side by side and along with **R**.

mellett	*beside*
A menyasszonya *mellette* ment.	His fiancée was walking *beside* him.

5A.3 **A** is located at the side and along the length of **R**. Productive pattern. **R** is a longitudinal entity, most commonly a road or river.

mellett, mentén	*alongside, along,* beside, next to
1. Cseresznyefák vannak az út *mellett.*	There are cherry trees *alongside* the road.
2. A műút a vasút *mellett* fut.	The highway runs *alongside* the railroad.
3. Bokrok vannak a fal *mellett.*	There are shrubs *alongside* the wall.
4. Sok motel van a part *mellett.* [parton]	There are many motels *alongside* the coast.

The Hungarian postposition *mentén* and the English prepositions *beside, along* and *next to* can replace *mellett* and *alongside* respectively in all these sentences. However, the latter *mellett* and *alongside* may be the most flexible relation-words among the listed variants in this pattern.

5A.4 A is located immediately preceding or following R in a sequence. Productive pattern.

mellett	*next (door) to, beside*
Egy gyerek ült *mellett*em a színházban.	A child was sitting *next to* me in the theater.
Tóthék a Kelemenék *mellett* laknak.	The Toths live *next (door) to* the Kelemens.
Az én házhelyem az övé *mellett* van.	My lot is *next to* his.

In English the preposition *next to* can be replaced by *beside* in the pattern.

B. *Numerical aspect*

5B. Not established in this category.

C. *Abstract use*

5C.1 A event takes place in addition to R event, or A statement applies to R as well. A statement may be negative or restrictive (by using the restrictive adverb *csak – only*). Productive pattern. R can hardly be limited by a definition (see also patterns 10C.4, 12A., and 35C).

-(E)n kívül, mellett (-[E]n felül), (only in negative or restrictive sentences: *kivételével, kivéve* [*-t*], *-t kivéve*)

besides (only in positive and non-restrictive sentences: *in addition to*), (only in negative and restrictive sentences: *except* [*for*], *with the exception of, other than)*

1. Az elsődleges feladatuk elvégzésén *kívül* felnőtteket tanítottak írni és olvasni. [*mellett, (-[E]n felül)*]

Besides the accomplishment of their primary task they were teaching adults to write and read. [*in addition to*]

2. A saját fián *kívül* volt három fogadott gyereke. [fia *mellett, (felül)*]

Besides his own son he had three adopted children. [*in addition to*]

3. A fizetésén *kívül* van még más jövedelme is. [fizetése *mellett, (felül)*]

Besides his salary he has some other income. [*in addition to*]

4. A futballon *kívül* a lóverseny érdekelte. [futball *mellett*]

Besides soccer he was interested in horse racing. [*in addition to*]

5. Nincsenek állatai a madarán *kívül.* [*kivéve* a madara, *kivéve* a madarát, madarát *kivéve,* madara *kivételével,* (madara *mellett*)]

He has no pets *besides* his bird. [*except (for), with the exception of, other than*]

X Nincsenek állatai a madara *mellett.*

X He has no pets *in addition to* his bird.

6. Senki se jelent meg a kihallgatáson a tanács tagjain *kívül.* [*kivéve* a tanács tagjai, *kivéve* a tanács tagjait, tagjait *kivéve,* tagjai *kivételével,* (tagjai *mellett*)]

Nobody showed up at the hearings *besides* the Council members. [*except (for), with the exception of, other than*]

X Senki se jelent meg a kihallgatáson a tanács tagjai *mellett.*

X Nobody showed up at the hearings in addition to the Council members.

7. A futballon *kívül* csak a lóverseny érdekelte. [*kivéve* a futballt, futballt *kivéve*, futball *kivételével*, futball *mellett*]	*Besides* soccer he was interested only in horse racing. [*except for, with the exception of*]
	X *In addition to* soccer he was interested only in horse racing.

In this pattern there is a very close contrastive consistency: the relation-words: *-(E)n kívül* vs. *beside(s)* are stable equivalents throughout the pattern. However, since the direct equivalents would rather be *mellett* vs. *beside(s)* and *-(E)n kívül* vs. *in addition to*, there is a possibility for interference in the negative and restrictive sentences as indicated (see examples 5–7): the preposition *in addition to* is not used in these types of sentences.

The learner of Hungarian may transfer the postposition *mellett* (direct equivalent of *beside*) to the negative sentences (examples 5–6) in which it would perhaps be a less than acceptable choice.

Other relation-word choices in the negative and restrictive sentences are not expected to cause further interference since they are direct equivalents: *kivételével* vs. *with the exception of* and their form variants.

5C.2 A statement is valid although its validity is contrary to what R would suggest. Productive pattern, (see also pattern 2A.23 figurative use [b]).

mellett, ellenére	*despite, in spite of*
Szereti minden hibája *mellett*.	He loves her *despite* all her faults.
Nyerssége *mellett* sem rossz ember.	He is not a bad man *despite* his rudeness.
Minden erőfeszítésünk *mellett* se volt sikeres az üzlet.	*Despite* all our efforts the business was not successful.
↔ Szereti minden hibája *ellenére*.	XX He loves her *beside* all her faults.

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The Hungarian postpositions *mellett* and *ellenére* may be equally flexible and common in this pattern. While *ellenére* would lead to a right choice if used as a point of departure by the learner of English (its direct English equivalents are *despite* and *in spite of*), the postposition *mellett* would lead to a wrong one as indicated.

D. *Time aspect*

5D. Not established in this category.

E. *Unclassified miscellaneous expressions*

5E.

Nem tartozik a kérdéshez.	It is *beside* the question (point).
X Az a kérdés *mellett* van.	+ It does not belong to the the question (point).
Kiáll az igazság *mellett*.	He fights *for* justice.
+ Harcol az igazságért.	X He fights *beside* the justice.
A tények ő *mellett*e szólnak.	The facts speak *for* him.
X A tények ő *érte* szólnak.	X The facts speak *beside* him.
Hat százalékos kamat *mellett*.	*At* six per cent interest.
X Hat százalékos kamat*nál*.	X *Beside* six per cent interest.
Magán kívül van.	He is *beside* himself.
X Maga *mellett* van.	X He is *outside* himself.

The 'iuxta' category summarized

Semantic patterns		Hungarian		English	
		Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase	Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase
Spatial aspect	5A.1	*mellett* -nÁl **F** (a)*mellett* (b) *mellett* felett (c) *mellett*	**F** (a)*-hEz hasonlítva*	*beside* by **F** (a) beside (b) *over* (c) varying structures	**F** (a) *compared with*
	[5A.11]	*mellett -(E)n*		*in*	
	5A.2	*mellett*		*by past*	
	5A.21	*mellett*		*beside*	
	5A.3	*mellett mentén*		*alongside along* beside next to	
	5A.4	*mellett*		*next (door) to* beside	
Numerical aspect	5B.	Not established in this category.			
Abstract use	5C.1	*-(E)n kívül* mellett (kivételével)	(-t kivéve)	*beside(s)* in addition to (except [for])	(other than)
	5C.2	*mellett ellenére*		*despite in spite of*	
Time aspect	5D.	Not established in this category.			

Sporadically intervening relation-words in the individual patterns are omitted in the chart.
Underlining indicates the dominant relation-word(s) in the pattern as well as regular alternatives.
[ ] indicates doubtful patterns relative to the chief relation-words treated.
F indicates that the relation-word is restricted to figurative use.

6. The 'prope' category

A. *Spatial aspect*

6A.1 A is located (or acting) in the proximity, neighborhood, surroundings of R. Productive pattern. R can be almost any entity, object; most commonly it is a geographical unit (town, natural landmark) or an orientation point (building, street).

-hEz közel	*near (to), close to*
A folyó*hoz közel* van a malom.	The mill is *near* the river.
(Mi) a templom*hoz közel* lakunk.	We live *near* the church.

The English *close to* seems most often interchangeable with *near (to),* although the former may be preferred when both A and R are members, units, parts (of something e.g., of an instrument) and the space between them is relatively small.

There are a number of other substitutes in both languages. These are not always interchangeable with *-hEz közel* or *near (to),* neither are they semantically distinct enough to allow close definitions of their applicability. Such substitutes are: *közelében – in the vicinity of, szomszédságában – in the neighborhood of, környéken, táján,* or *tájékán – in the surroundings of* or *in the ... area, region.* These quasi relation-words are actually relation-word phrases in themselves in English, and suffixed possessive nouns in Hungarian. (The nouns which form the bases of these postpositions in Hungarian, take the variable possessive endings before the suffixes as it is normal in the cases of all regular possessive nouns. Compare: *közel***ünk***ben* [in our vicinity]: *ház***unk***ban* [in our house]; *a ház közel***é***ben* [in the vicinity of the house]: *a ház kémény***é***ben* [in the chimney of the house].)

Among the available alternatives the most flexible or most generally applicable one in Hungarian is: *-hEz közel,* and in English: *near (to)* and *close to.* The Hungarian postposition *-hEz közel* is often used as a preposition (directly or indirectly preceding R): **közel** *lakik a város***hoz**, cf., *a város***hoz** **közel** *lakik* (he lives near the city); *vett egy telket* **közel** *a város***hoz** (cf., *vett egy telket a város***hoz** **közel** (he bought a lot near the city).

The alternatives mentioned above in pairs are close equivalents and work

parallel contrastively, and therefore, are not expected to cause interference problems. It should be added, however, that there is a significant semantic overlapping between this and some other categories from the viewpoint of expressing proximity (spatial or temporal), especially the 'circum' category *körül – around* and the 'versus' category *felé – towards*, (see comments in the next pattern).

Figurative use:

A is in a friendly, emotional, or intimate relationship with R (cf., pattern 8A.1, figurative use).

-hEz közel	*close to*
A lánya mindig *közel* volt *hozzá* (érzelmileg).	Her daughter was *close to* her always (emotionally).
Közel van a szívé*hez*.	She is *close to* his heart.
Csak azok tudtak a terveiről, akik *közel* voltak *hozzá*.	Only those knew of his plans who were *close to* him.

B. *Numerical aspect*

6B. The number of A is almost as many as indicated by R. Productive pattern. R is usually a round number.

-hEz közel	*near, close to*
Száz*hoz közel* volt a számuk.	Their number was *near* hundred.
Közel van a hetven*hez*.	He is *near* seventy.

C. *Abstract use*

6C. Not established in this category.

D. *Time aspect*

6D. A (the time) is, or A event takes place *almost* as late as indicated by R. Productive pattern. R can be an hour, a day, date, etc.

-hEz közel, felé	*near, close to*
(Az idő) nyolc*hoz közel* jár (van).	It's near eight (o'clock).
Vacsoraidő *felé* hallottuk a szirénát.	We heard the sirene *near* supper-time.

XX It's *toward* eight.

In Hungarian the postposition *felé* is a normal if not preferable equivalent of *-hEz közel*. Practically speaking, the English preposition *around* and its close Hungarian equivalent *körül* can also be used as substitutes although their meaning would be less specific; they – unlike *-hEz közel* or *felé*, and *near* or *close to* – do not indicate a point of time which precedes R. This pattern and patterns 7D ('versus' category) and 8D.1 and 8D.2 ('circum' category; see them below) are very close, and may be considered identical. Taking all these patterns as one, it may be rightly stated that the most flexible relation-words, which would be applicable in all situations, are in Hungarian: *körül* and *felé* and in English: *around*. The relation-word *-hEz közel* and its close English equivalents *near* and *close to* do not seem applicable, especially in conjunction with an event or action described in future tense: *Nyolc óra felé találkozom vele.– I'll see him around eight o'clock.*

The 'prope' category summarized

Semantic patterns		Hungarian		English	
		Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase	Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase
Spatial aspect	6A.1	*-hEz közel* közelében F *-hEz közel*	szomszédságában környékén táján tájékán	*near (to) close to* F *close to*	in the neighborhood of in the surroundings of in the ... area in the ... region
Numerical aspect	6B.	*-hEz közel*		*near close to*	
Abstract use	6C.	Not established in this category.			
Time aspect	6D.	*-hEz közel felé* *körül* (cf., patterns 7D., 8D.1 & 8D.2)		*near close to* *around* (cf., patterns 7D., 8D.1 & 8D.2)	

Underlining indicates the dominant relation-word in the pattern as well as regular alternatives.
F indicates that the relation-word is restricted to figurative use.

7. The 'versus' category

A. *Spatial aspect*

7A.1 A is located (or A event or action takes place) at a point near R and with the probable implication: between the location of the speakers and R. Productive pattern. R is most commonly a geographical point or landmark: *town, lake, river, ocean shore,* etc.

felé, irányában	Approximate equivalents: *close to, near, in the vicinity of, in the direction of,* ? toward(s)
Vettek egy kis házat valahol a folyó *felé.*	They bought a small house somewhere *near* the river.
Az állami gazdaság a város *felé* van.	The state farm is *near* the city.
Ők a tó *felé* laknak.	They live *near* the lake.
↔ Vettek egy kis házat a folyó *közelében.* [*-hEz közel*]	? XX They bought a small house *toward* the river.

Probably most speakers of Hungarian will agree with the definition's formulation of the meaning of *felé* in this pattern, i.e., the location of A is between the speaker (or it may also be: between a determined reference point known for both the speaker and listener) and R. Therefore, the suggested English equivalents *near, close to, in the vicinity of,* and the close Hungarian equivalents of these: *-hEz közel, közelében* which do not imply the 'between' notion, may not accurately express the meaning of *felé.* However, when R is the personal pronoun (*felé*nk or *közel*ünk*ben* – *near* us or *in* our *vicinity*) there seems to be no semantic difference. The alternatives *irányában – in the direction of,* on the other hand, describe the spatial situation more accurately except that it lacks the notion of closeness to R. The interference prediction is based on the opinion of my informants who were reluctant to accept the preposition *toward(s)* in such contexts, the following English example (taken from *Webster's Third International Dictionary*) may indicate the possibility of such use: *took a cottage somewhere up* towards *the Cape* (see also comments under pattern 6A.1).

Also in Hungarian, this static meaning of *felé* can be considered marginal if compared with its more common integrative meaning in which *felé* and *towards* coincide (see below, pp. 155–8[1]).

B. *Numerical aspect*

7B. Not established in this category.

C. *Abstract use*

7C. Not established in this category.

D. *Time aspect*

7D. A event or action takes place before and close to the time indicated by **R**. Productive pattern. **R** is often a specific hour, point of time within the day (noon, midnight) or (the beginning of) a calendar period (a holiday, month, a specific century) or the *end* of any period, event.

felé	*around*, ?toward(s)
Nyolc óra *felé* találkozom vele.	I'll see him *around* eight o'clock.
Dél *felé* elhagyta a hivatalát.	He left his office *around* noon.
A múlt század vége *felé* született.	He was born *around* the end of the century. [towards]
↔ Nyolc óra *körül* találkozom vele.	? XX I'll see him *toward* eight o'clock.

In this pattern the semantic relationship between *felé* and *around* as well as the other alternatives mentioned below in both languages is similar

1 Lotz (1966) does not indicate a static function of *felé*.

to the relationship between *felé* and *near* or *close to* as described above in pattern 7A.1.

Substitute postpositions in Hungarian are: *tájban* (this may almost be restricted to the type *nyolc óra tájban* [around eight o'clock] including when **R** is represented by other points of the day: *dél, éjfél, hajnal tájban* [around noon, midnight, dawn]); *táján* (this may be common with calendar periods such as dates, months, years, centuries); *körül* (besides *felé, körül* is the most generally applicable postposition in this pattern) can be used in any context except when **R** is the *end* of something (see the last example). Note that in English only in the instance of this last example (*towards the end of*) was the use of *towards* (the close equivalent of *felé*) unanimously accepted by my informants. However, the prediction is queried because some examples in other sources may indicate a wider use, e.g., *It began to rain* **toward** *morning.*(American Heritage Dictionary) (see also comments under pattern 6D).

In English, possible substitutes for *around* are: *near, close to, about (toward).*

The 'versus' category summarized

Semantic patterns		Hungarian		English	
		Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase	Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase
Spatial aspect	7A.1	*felé* -hEz közel	közelében *irányában*	*near close to* ?towards	in the vicinity of *in the direction of*
Numerical aspect	7B.	Not established in this static case, but see below the discussion of the integrative use.			
Abstract use	7C.	Not established in this static case, but see below the discussion of the integrative use.			
Time aspect	7D.	*felé körül* tájban -hEz közel	táján	*around* near close to about towards	

Underlining indicates the dominant relation-word in the pattern as well as regular alternatives.

8. The 'circum' category

A. *Spatial aspect*

8A.1 **A surrounds R fully or partially. Productive pattern. R can hardly be restricted.**

körül (*körülött*em, *körülött*e 1, etc.; archaic or literary: *körül*em, *körül*ed, etc.)	*around, round,* about
Több mint százan álltak a szónok *körül.*	More than hundred people stood *around* the speaker.
Kívül, az utcán nagy tömeg volt a hangszóró *körül,* a Megyei Tanács előtti nyilvános kihallgatások alatt.	Outside in the street there was a big crowd *around* the loudspeaker during the public hearings before the County Council.
A tűzhely *körül* ültek.	They were sitting *around* the fireplace.
A gyerekek *körülött*ünk játszottak.	The children were playing *around* us.

The English forms *around* and *round* seem to be interchangeable in most instances in this and in other patterns as well. In British English *round* may be exclusively used in this and in several other patterns although the admitted "good deal of confusion[1]" may make most of the discernments between the uses of the two forms merely artificial. The preposition *about* may sometimes be an appropriate substitute.

In Hungarian, when R is a personal pronoun, the mandatory personal ending is added to the base *körülött-* (bound form).

1 Cf., Wood (1967).

Figurative use:

A is in close relationship with R (cf., pattern 6A.1, figurative use).

Csak az elnök *körüli* személyek tudtak a betegségéről.	Only the persons *around* the president knew of his illness.

8A.11 A circles R. Productive pattern.

körül	*around, round*
Órákig meneteltek az asztal *körül*.	They were marching *around* the table for hours.
A hold a föld *körül* forog.	The moon circles *around* the earth.

8A.111 A goes to, visits various places all over R, or visits the members referred to by R. Characteristic nouns for R are: *country, county, city*; also members of groups of people and institutions.

(körbe)jár ... -t	*(a)round* (about)
Járja (*körbe*) a város*t*, mosógépeket árul.	He goes *round* the city selling washing machines.
*Körbe*járta a tagok*at* adományokért. [*körül*járta ...]	He went *round* all the members for donations.
*Bejár*tuk a múzeum*ot*. [*körbe*jártuk]	We went *round* the museum.

XX Megy a város *körül*, mosógépeket árul.

The Hungarian relational means are other than postpositions in this rather loose semantic pattern and they vary: verbal prefixes – *körbe-* with the verb *jár* (walk) *be-* with the same verb, or just the verb itself. It is hard to define their occurrence.

8A.1111 **A is found at various places within R. R can signify different geographical or other confined smaller or larger areas. Productive pattern (see also pattern 2A.21).**

szerte ... -bAn, -(E)n *mindenütt ... -bAn, -(E)n* *az egész ... -bAn, -(E)n* *körül ... -bAn, -(E)n*	*about, all around, all over, throughout*
Játékok hevertek *szerte* a szob*ában.*	Toys were lying *about* the room.
Szerte az udvar*on* üvegek voltak szétszórva.	Bottles were scattered *about* the yard.

When **R** is *country, county, city* or *village,* it can form a compound adverb with *szerte:* **Világszerte** *ismerik.– He is known* **(all) round** *the city.*

8A.112 **A is in the vicinity of R. Productive pattern. R is often a geographical location.**

körül	*(a)round,* about
Cleveland *körül* néhány óriás farm van.	There are some huge farms *around* Cleveland.
Legalább három iskola van a templom *körül.*	There are at least three schools *around* the church.

In this pattern the relation-words and their substitutes listed in the 'prope' category may be used (see pattern 6A.1); in English, also the preposition *about.*

8A.2 A encircles R and is in contact with it. Productive pattern.

körül, -(E)n	*(a)round*
Egy vastag gyöngyfűzér volt a nyaka *körül.*	She had a thick string of pearls *round* her neck.
A kötél a dereka *körül* nagyon szoros volt.	The rope *round* his waist was very tight.

In Hungarian the suffix *-(E)n* may be more common in these examples.

[8A.21] A envelops R. Limited pattern.

-(E)n (rarely: *körül*)	*(a)round*
Díszes papír volt az üveg*en.*	The bottle had a fancy paper *round* it.
Mindegyik csokoládé*n* ezüstpapír volt.	Each chocolate had a piece of foil *round* it.

In Hungarian all such sentences carry a certain risk of ambiguity. This locational notion may be more commonly expressed by the following construction: R A-*ba volt csomagolva* (or: *takarva*).– R *was wrapped in* A; e.g., *Mindegyik csokoládé ezüstpapírba volt csomagolva.– Each chocolate was wrapped in a piece of foil.*

8A.231 A is located on the other side of R. Limited pattern. R is most commonly: an outer *corner* of a building.

a másik oldalán	*(a)round*
(?) A borbélyüzlet a sarok *másik oldalán* van. [sarkon túl]	The barbershop is *round* the corner.

XX A borbélyüzlet a sarok *körül* van.	↔? The barbershop is *on the other side of* the corner.

B. *Numerical aspect*

8B. A (or rather A's age, price, weight, etc.) is approximately as many as indicated by R. Productive pattern.

körül	*around, about*
(Ő) ötven (év) *körül* van.	He is *around* fifty (years of age).
Húsz dollár *körül* fizettem érte.	I paid for it *around* twenty dollars.
A nézők száma ezer *körül* volt.	The number of spectators was *around* thousand.

In English in this pattern the preposition *around* is considered colloquial as compared to *about* which is considered standard.

Transformation of the relation-word phrase is possible in both languages by using the adverbs: *körülbelül – approximately*; e.g., *Ő* **körülbelül** *ötven.– He is* **approximately** *fifty.*

C. *Abstract use*

The chief relation-words of this category (*körül* and *around*) do not participate in the following two patterns. The reason for discussing them here is that the preposition *about* is very much part of the category including these two patterns.

8C.1 A is at hand for the use of R. R is a person. Productive pattern.

-nÁl, (-VAl)	*about, on, with*
Bélánál nem volt pénz.	Béla had no money *about* him.
*Nál*am van a levele.	I have his letter *about* me.

XX Bélán nincs pénz.
Béla *körül* nincs pénz.

In Hungarian the substitute *-VAl* is rarely used. In English both *on* and *with* are normal choices. Note that because of the presence of the *to have* construction in English, R must always be a personal pronoun.

8C.2 A discusses R, or, the content of A is R. R can be any subject (event, person, or any object). Productive pattern.

-rÓl	*about*
A regény Napoleon*ról* szól.	The novel is (written) *about* Napoleon.
A munkájá*ról* beszélt.	He spoke *about* his work.
Ez egy jó könyv a kutyák*ról*.	This is a good book *about* dogs.
Mi a véleményed Jenő*ről*?	What (is your opinion) *about* Eugene?

XX A regény Napoleon *körül* szól.

XX The novel is (written) *from* Napoleon.

D. *Time aspect*

8D.1 The time approximately is as indicated by R.

körül	*around, about*
Nyolc óra *körül* van.	It's *around* eight o'clock.

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The same substitution and transformation can be applied as in pattern 8B.

8D.2 A event or action takes place approximately at the time indicated by **R**.

körül	*around* (about)
A baleset nyolc óra *körül* történt.	The accident took place *around* eight o'clock.
Éjfél *körül* érkezett meg.	He arrived *around* midnight.
Dél *körül* találkoztunk.	We met *around* noon.
A jelentés szeptember huszadika *körül* lesz kész.	The report will be ready *around* September 20.
Az alfabétikus írásrendszer az időszámításunk előtti tizenötödik század *körül* kezdett kialakulni.	The alphabetic writing system began to develop *around* the fifteenth century B.C.

In Hungarian the postposition *tájban* may be preferred in the contexts when **R** is represented by an hour or other points of the day (midnight, dawn); in other instances the postposition *táján* is an equally good substitute (see the comments in patterns 6D and 7D).

The 'circum' category summarized

Semantaic patterns		Hungarian		English	
		Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrases	Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrases
Spatial aspect	8A.1	*körül*		*around round* about	
	8A.11	*körül*		*around round*	
	8A.111	———	*(körbe)jár ... -t körben ... -bAn, -(E)n*	*around round* (about)	
	8A.1111	*szerte...-bAn,-(E)n mindenütt...-bAn,-(E)n az egész...-bAn, -(E)n (körös)körül...-bAn, -(E)n*		*about all around all over throughout*	
	8A.112	*körül* (see also pattern 6A.1)		*around round* about (see also pattern 6A.1)	
	8A.2	*körül -(E)n*		*around round*	
	[8A.21]	-(E)n (körül)	*van csomagolva van takarva*	*around round*	*is wrapped*
	8A.231	———	*másik oldalán*	*around round*	on the other side of
Numerical aspect	8B.	*körül*	*körülbelül*	*around about*	*approximately*
Abstract use	8C.1	*-nÁl* -VAl		*about on with*	
	8C.2	*-rÓl*		*about*	
Time aspect	8D.1	*körül*	*körülbelül*	*around about*	*approximately*
	8D.2	*körül* (see also patterns patterns 6D. & 7D.)		*around* about (see also patterns 6D. & 7D.)	

Underlining indicates the dominant relation-words in the patterns as well as regular alternatives.
[ ] indicates doubtful patterns relative to the chief relation-words treated.

9. The 'inter' category

A. *Spatial aspect*

9A.1 A is located or acting on the line or area which connects R_1 with R_2. R_1 and R_2 can be animate beings (single or groups of individuals) or other entities named separately as R_1 and R_2. They can also be named by a single noun in the plural form (implying the two) or with a noun plus the numeral modifier *két – two.*

között (stem forms: *között-* or *közt-*)	*between*
Szolnok Budapest és Debrecen *között* fekszik.	Szolnok is situated *between* Budapest and Debrecen.
A síkók a ház és az istállók *között* vannak.	The silos are *between* the house and the stables.
(Ő) István és az apja *között* ült.	He was sitting *between* Steve and his father.
Péter a bátyjai *között* ült.	Peter was sitting *between* his brothers.
Péter a két bátyja *között* ült.	Peter was sitting *between* his two brothers.
A gyerek *közt*em és *közt*e volt.	The child was *between* me and him.
A gyerek *közt*em és Béla *között* volt.	The child was *between* me and Béla.

No interference prediction is made here for the learner of English on the assumption that he will learn this pattern prior to pattern 9A.2. Otherwise there is a good chance that he will use the preposition *among* – inappropriately – in this pattern.

Note the repeated use of the postposition in Hungarian when R_1 or R_2 (or both) are singular personal pronouns (see the last two examples).

Figurative use:

A távolság Budapest és Debrecen *között* körülbelül 2000 kilométer.	The distance *between* Budapest and Debrecen is about 200 kilometers.

9A.2 **A is located within the units of R.** Productive pattern. **R is a noun (mostly in plural form) denoting a group of animate beings or material things usually consisting more than two members or units.**

között	*among*(st)
Van néhány gesztenye az almák *között.*	There are some chestnuts *among* the apples.
Elrejtőzködtek a bokrok *között.*	They hid themselves *among* the bushes.
A ház a fák *között* van.	The house is *among* the trees.
A levél a könyvek *között* volt.	The letter was *among* the books.
Ma Iván a művészek *között* tölti az estéjét. [*-VAl, körében*]	Today Ivan will spend his evening *among* the artists. [*with, in the company of*]
Feleségével együtt ott voltak a majdnem ezer lapkiadó *között,* mint meghívott vendégek. [*-VAl, körében*]	He and his wife were *among* almost one thousand newspaper publishers as invited guests. [*with, in the company of*]
A gyerekek ott vannak a labdarúgók *között.* [*-VAl, körében*]	The boys are over there, *among* the soccer players. [*with, in the company of*]
Közöttünk élt egy évig. [*-VAl, körünkben*]	He lived *among* us for one year. [*with, in the company of*]

Több híresség volt a hallgatóság *között*. [*-bAn*]	There were several celebrities *among* the audience. [*in*]
Sok diákot láttunk a tömeg *között*. [*-bAn*]	We saw many students *among* the crowd. [*in*]
Pipacsok virágoztak a búza *között*. [*-bAn*]	Red poppies bloomed *among* the wheat. [*in*]
	XX There are some chestnuts *between* the apples.

The indicated alternatives seem to be close contrastive equivalents concerning applicability in this pattern: *-VAl – with* and *körében – in the company of* are used when **R** is a noun in the plural form denoting animate beings, and *-bAn – in* are used when **R** is represented by a mass noun.

Figurative use:

A belongs to the group of people, profession, concept indicated by **R**.

között	*among*
A művészeink *között* van néhány új tehetség.	There are some new talents *among* our artists.
Ő hős volt a hősök *között*.	He was a hero *among* heroes.
Az összes okok *között*, amiket felhozott hogy megmagyarázza tettét, csak egy volt amit el lehetett fogadni.	*Among* all the reasons he gave for his action, there was only one we could accept.
A megyei alkalmazottak *között* a nők arányszáma jelentékenyen megnőtt az utolsó három év alatt.	The ratio of women *among* the county employees increased considerably over the past three years.

Egyebek *között* ezen a ponton Steiger kétségbevonta Thompson tanúvallomását.	On this point, *among* others, Steiger challenged Thompson's testimony.

XX There are some new talents *between* our artists.

B. *Numerical aspect*

9B. A's age, price, weight, etc., is more than R_1 and less than R_2. Productive pattern. R is a numeral or an appropriate noun modified by a numeral.

között	*between*
(Ő) ötven és hatvan *között* van.	He is *between* fifty and sixty.
Az ára ötven és hatvan dollár *között* mozog.	Its price runs *between* fifty and sixty dollars.

C. *Abstract use*

9C. A action or statement concerns only the members (two or more) of R involving implicitly all of them. Productive pattern.

között	*among, between*
Elkezdtek veszekedni maguk *között*.	They started arguing *among* themselves.
A birtok szét lett osztva *közöttük*.	The property was divided *among* them.
Az élelmiszert szétosztották a szegények *között*.	The food was distributed *among* the poor.

Nem tudtak összegyűjteni ezer dollárt *közöttük*.	They could not raise a thousand dollars *among* them.
Békére és megértésre van szükség a nemzetek *között*.	Peace and understanding is needed *among* nations.

When **R** implies two, the preposition *between* will be the choice. If **R** implies more than two, the preposition *among* will be a more probable choice than *between*.

D. *Time aspect*

9D. A action (event) takes place later than R_1 but earlier than R_2. Productive pattern. R's represent points or periods of time.

között	*between*
Hat és hét *között* vacsorázunk.	We'll have supper *between* six and seven.
A gyűlésre a legjobb időpont június 15-e és 18-a *között* lenne.	The best time for the meeting would be some time *between* June 15 and 18.

E. *Unclassified expressions*

9E.

Könnyek *között* mondta el a történetet.	She told the story *with* tears.
X Könnyek*kel* mondta el a történetet.	X She told the story *among* tears.
Mostoha körülmények *között* él.	He lives *under* adverse conditions.

X Mostoha körülmények *alatt* él.	X He lives *among* unfavorable conditions.
Élet és halál *között* lebeg.	He hovers *between* life and death.

The 'inter' category summarized

Semantic patterns		Hungarian		English	
		Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase	Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase
Spatial aspect	9A.1	*között*		*between*	
	9A.2	*között* -VAl körében -bAn	társaságában	*among(st)* with in	in the company of
Numerical aspect	9B.	*között*		*between*	
Abstract use	9C.	*között*		*among between*	
Time aspect	9D.	*között*		*between*	

Underlining indicates the dominant relation-word(s) in the pattern as well as regular alternatives.

10. The 'ultra' category

A. *Spatial aspect*

10A. A is on the other (farther) side of R with regard to the position of the speakers or some other position known to the speakers. R can be any geographical unit or landmark, or any specific points of the landscape or of a settlement. Productive pattern (see also pattern 2A.231).

-(E)n túl	*beyond*
A tó azokon a dombok*on túl* van.	The lake is *beyond* these hills.
A falu az erdő*n túl* fekszik.	The village is situated *beyond* the forest.
Ők a templom*on túl* laknak.	They live *beyond* the church.

Transformation can generally be made in both languages in substituting the relation-words with: *másik oldalán – on the other side of.*

In this as well as in other patterns of this category, the Hungarian post-position often precedes R and the verb, and behaves as a verbal prefix or as a quasi verbal prefix: *A tó* **túl** *van azokon a dombokon.– The lake is* **beyond** *those hills.*

Figurative use:

*Túl*ment a határ*on.*	He went *beyond* limits.

B. *Numerical aspect*

[10B.] The number of A or the age of A is more than what is indicated by R. R is a number. Limited pattern with regard to the relation-words *-(E)n túl* and *beyond* (see also pattern 2B).

-(E)n fölül, felett, -(E)n túl	*over*, above, beyond
(Ő) negyven*en túl* van.	He is *over* forty. [*? beyond*]
A jelenlévők száma nem volt ötven*en felül*. [*? -(E)n túl*]	The number of those present was not *over* forty. [*beyond*]

In Hungarian with regard to age (see the first example) the use of *-(E)n túl* along with *-(E)n fölül* or *felett* is equally common. Otherwise, *-(E)n túl* is not much used in this pattern.

C. *Abstract use*

10C.1 R is not sufficient to meet what A would require. R signifies an ability (strength, capacity). Productive pattern.

-(E)n fölül	*beyond, above*
A feladat erején*felül* van.	The task is *beyond* his strength.
A kitűzött cél az ország gazdasági kapacitásán *felül* volt.	The set goal was *beyond* the economic capacity of the country.

XX A feladat erején *túl* van.

In Hungarian the verbs *meghalad, felülmúl, túlhalad* and in English the verbs *surpass, exceed* plus R (used as a direct object) is a common way of transforming these relation-word phrases. The type of English expressions such as *It's* **beyond me**. can only be expressed in Hungarian by a phrase using one of the above verbs: *az meghaladja képességemet* or *képzeletemet – it surpasses my capabilities* or *imagination*, or by using privative: *az érthetetlen számomra – it is incomprehensible for me* (cf., the following pattern).

10C.2 A certain quality of A surpasses the limits of R, or in other words, R as a measure is not sufficient to size up that

quality. **R** is often represented by, and perhaps limited largely to nouns such as: *comprehension, expression, imagination, endurance, measure.*

-(hAt)Atlan(Ul), -tAlAn(Ul) (privative derivational suffix)	*beyond*
Mér*hetetlenül* haragos (literally: [He is] Immesurably angry). [Mérték*telenül* haragos.]	He is angry *beyond* measure.
Elvisel*hetetlenül* dölyfös. [Dölyfössége elvisel*hetetlen.*]	His insolence is *beyond* endurance.
Kifejez*hetetlenül* szép.	It's beauty is *beyond* expression.
A viselkedése elképzel*hetetlen.* [Elképzel*hetetlenül* viselkedik.]	His behavior is *beyond* imagination.
A(z ő) tettei ért*hetetlenek.*	His actions are *beyond* comprehension.
XX Ő mérték*en túl* haragos.	? ↔ He is immeasurably angry.

As indicated in the first example, in Hungarian the adjective predicate can be changed to subject noun and the privative adverb to adjective predicate. (The Hungarian privative derivational suffix *-hAtAtlAnUl* corresponds to the English *un...ably: un = AtlAn, able- = -hAt, -ly = -Ul.*)

10C.3 **R** which is a process or task involving **A** is over or is accomplished. Productive pattern.

túl van ... -(E)n	*past, beyond*
A krízis*en túl* van.	He is *past* the crisis.
Túl van a veszély*en.*	He is *past* danger.

10C.4 In addition to **R**, **A** also has to be mentioned to give a full account of related things or events. This is a limited pattern from the viewpoint of the involvement of the principal relation-words of this category *-(E)n túl* and *beyond*. These can be used in both languages when **R** is the demonstrative *az – that*. Otherwise the alternants take over and their applicability is almost unlimited (see also patterns 5C.1 and 12A).

-(E)n kívül, (-[E]n túl)	*besides* (beyond)
Az*on túl* semmit se tudunk róla! [*-(E)n* kívül]	*Beyond* that we don't know anything about it. [*besides*]
Nyugtatók*on kívül* sok más gyógyszert kapott.	*Besides* sedatives he received lots of other medication.

D. *Time aspect*

10D. **A** event continues even after **R**. **R** can be a specific point of time, most commonly a specific hour of the day, or a certain age. Limited pattern from the viewpoint of the involvement of the principal morphemes.

-(E)n túl, *után (is)*	beyond, *(even) after*
(Ő) ritkán marad a bárban tíz órá*n túl*.	He rarely stays in the bar *beyond* ten o'clock.
Hetven éves kor*on túl* senkit sem alkalmazunk ebben az üzemben.	Nobody is employed in this factory *beyond* age seventy.

In both languages the equivalents *után (is) – (even) after* seem to be more adaptable than the others in this pattern. Especially the Hungarian *-(E)n túl* is quite inflexible, and it would be unidiomatic to use for instance when the point of time (R) is represented by an event. Therefore there is a possibility of interference. Note also that when the relation-word phrase is

of an integrative type, in Hungarian in the temporal use only the postposition *utánra* (and not -[*E*]*n túlra*) can be the choice: *A végső döntést az áruscre-forgalom ügyében a csúcstalálkozó* **utánra** *halasztották.– The final decision on the trade matter was delayed* **beyond** *the summit.*

The 'ultrá' category summarized

Semantic patterns		Hungarian		English	
		Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase	Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase
Spatial aspect	10A.	*-(E)n túl*	*másik oldalán*	*beyond*	*on the other side*
Numerical aspect	[10B.]	-(E)n fölül felett -(E)n túl		*over* above beyond	
Abstract use	10C.1	*-(E)n fölül*		*beyond above*	
	10C.2		*-(hAt)AtlAn(Ul) -tAlAn(Ul)*	*beyond*	
	10C.3	*túl* van ... *-(E)n*		*past beyond*	
	10C.4	*-(E)n kívül* -(E)n túl		*besides* beyond	
Time aspect	10D.	-(E)n túl *után (is)*		beyond *(even) after*	

Underlining indicates the dominant relation-word in the pattern as well as regular alternatives
[ ] indicates doubtful patterns relative to the chief relation-words treated.

11. The 'intra' category

A. *Spatial aspect*

11A.1 A is located in the physical environment or entity of R. R can be any specific area, building, organization, group of people, etc. Productive pattern.

-(E)n belül	*within, inside (of)*
A verekedés az épület*en belül* történt.	The skirmish took place *within* the building.
Még a vállalat*on belül* is kevesen tudtak a tervekről.	Few knew of the plans even *within* the company.

In Hungarian the case suffix *-bAn* (also *-nÁl* sometimes) and in English the prepositions *in* and *inside* (of) (also *at* sometimes) can replace *-(E)n belül* or *within* respectively. The preposition *within* is more sidely used than its Hungarian counterpart *-(E)n belül*. The latter is normally restricted to a use expressing contrast: *-(E)n belül* (within) as opposed to *-(E)n túl* (beyond) or *-(E)n kívül* (outside of). Further, in Hungarian, when R is a personal pronoun, normally the suffix *-bAn* is used instead of *-(E)n belül*. Thus, in such instances the learner of Hungarian may have interference problems: *A víz a talaj*on **belül** *(normally: talaj*ban*) van elraktározva.– The water is stored* **within** *the soil.* Or: **Mivel a kalandra való hajlam erős volt* **rajta belül** (only possible choice is: *benne*), ... *– Since the spirit of adventure was strong* **within** *him*, ...

Figurative use:

A disszidens csoportok*on belül* is megoszlottak a vélemények.	Even *within* the emigrant groups opinions were divided.
Nem sikerült neki a dolgozat tárgyá*n belül* maradni.	He was not successful in remaining *within* the subject of his paper.
A lehetőségek*en belül* mindent megpróbáltunk.	We tried everything *within* the possibilities.

11A.2 **A** is located or acting nearer (to a specific location) than what **R** would indicate. **R** designates a distance.

-(E)n belül	*within*
A hallgatók kilencven százaléka az egyetemtől tíz mérföld*ön belül* lakik.	Ninety percent of the students live *within* ten miles of the university.
A repülő látótávolság*on belül* volt.	The airplane was *within* sight.

B. *Numerical aspect*

11B. Not established in this category.

C. *Abstract use*

11C. Not established in this category but the figurative use under pattern 11A.1 (see especially the last two examples there) could be brought here.

D. *Time aspect*

11D. **A** action or process takes place during a time period less than what is indicated by **R**. **R** can denote any specific time period (calendar period, hour, minute). Productive pattern.

-(E)n belül	*within*
Egy hét*en belül* támadás várható.	*Within* a week an offensive can be expected.
Visszajön egy perc*en belül.*	He will be back *within* a minute.
Három nap*on belül* eldől.	It will be decided *within* three days.

12. The 'extra' category

A. *Spatial aspect*

12A. The location of A or A-action's location is stated with relation to R so that the location is in its vicinity but not belonging to R. R can be any specific area, building, organization, etc. Productive pattern.

-(E)n kívül	*outside (of)*, out of
Egy gyereknek a kör*ön kívül* kell állni.	One child must stand *outside* the circle.
A repülőtér a város*on kívül* van.	The airport is *outside* the city.
A vállalat*on kívül* toboroznak mérnök szakértőket.	They are recruiting engineering experts *outside* the company.

B. *Numerical aspect*

12B. Not established in this category.

C. *Abstract use*

12C. See pattern 5C.1 and 10C.4.

D. *Time aspect*

12D. Not established in this category.

Integrative and separative cases

The Hungarian postpositions *alatt, felett, mögött, előtt, mellett, közelében (közel), felé, körül, között, -(E)n túl, -(E)n belül, -(E)n kívül* represent static cases. With a minimum of overlappings and some other discrepancies, they all have – and among the postpositions only they have – also integrative and separative case forms. Only the static forms received a detailed semantic analysis above because these carry most exhaustively the semantic properties of each category. The integrative and separative cases rarely provide additional semantic features with the possible exception of the integrative case of the 'versus' category (*felé*) which will be treated below. Before making some general comments on the integrative and separative cases, their usage, and the contrastive problems they pose, an inventory of the representative forms is presented:

1. *'Infra' category*

Static	alatt, -(E)n alúl	under, below
Integrative	alá	under, below
Separative	alól	from under, from below

2. *'Supra' category*

Static	felett – fölött, -(E)n felül – -(E)n fölül	over, above
Integrative	fölé	over, above
Separative	fölül – felül (– felől)	from over, from above

3. *'Post' category*

Static	mögött, után	behind, after
Integrative	mögé, utánra	behind, after
Separative	mögül, (utánról)	from behind

4. *'Ante' category*

Static	előtt	in front of, before
Integrative	elé, (előttre)	in front of, before
Separative	elől, ((előttről))	from in front of, from before

5. *'Iuxta' category*

Static	mellett	beside
Integrative	mellé	beside
Separative	mellől	from beside

6. *'Prope' category*

Static	-hEz közel, közelében	near (to), close to, in the vicinity of
Integrative	-hEz közel, közelébe	near (to), close to, in the vicinity of
Separative	közeléből	from the vicinity of

7. *'Versus' category*

Static	felé, irányában	near (to), close to, in the vicinity of, (toward)
Integrative	felé, irányába	toward(s), in the direction of
Separative	felől, irányából	from the direction of

8. *'Circum' category*

Static	körül(ött-)	(a)round
Integrative	köré	(a)round
Separative	körül	from around

9. *'Inter' category*

Static	között	between, among
Integrative	közé	between, among
Separative	közül	from between, from among, out of

10. *'Ultra' category*

Static	-(E)n túl	beyond
Integrative	-(E)n túl(ra)	beyond
Separative	(-[E]n túlról)	from beyond

11. *'Intra' category*

Static	-(E)n belül	within, inside (of)
Integrative	(-[E]n belül), ((-[E]n belülre))	within, inside (of)
Separative	((-[E]n belülről))	from within, from inside (of)

12. *'Extra' category*

Static	-(E)n kívül	outside (of)
Integrative	(-[E]n kívül), ((-[E]n kívülre))	outside (of)
Separative	((-[E]n kívülről))	from outside (of)

Notes on form and use

1. In Hungarian, when R would be a personal pronoun, the postpositions will take a personal ending in general. The personal ending is attached to the case suffix if the postposition governs such a suffix: *hozzám közel* (close to me). The integrative forms ending in *-Á* do not normally take a personal ending of the third person. If they do, the ending is *-jA: alá*-ja (under it, him); *fölé*-je (over it, him); all such forms, however, are more or less substandard.

2. In the supra category the static forms *felett* and *fölött* are free variants, so are the form pairs *-(E)n fölül* and *-(E)n felül,* and in the separative case *fölül* and *felül.*

There are several other variations which are substandard. They are not listed above.

3. In Hungarian form overlappings occur in the 'versus', 'prope', 'ultra', 'intra' and 'extra' categories between the static and integrative cases; *felé, -hEz közel, -(E)n túl, -(E)n belül* and *-(E)n kívül* respectively, and in the 'circum' category between the static and separative case forms *körül.* It should be noted that in the 'intra' and 'extra' categories the integrative and separative cases are very rarely used especially the suffixed forms (placed in

double parentheses above). These notions are often expressed with other means of relation marking (e.g., the case suffixes *-bA* and *-bÓl*).

In English, with the exception of the 'versus' category, the static and integrative case forms overlap. This situation, as it is known to all teachers teaching Hungarian to English speakers, causes a grave interference problem involving not only postpositions but also the main spatial suffix groups of the case system which show a similar contrastive relationship[1]. The interference is usually manifested in using a static form for the corresponding integrative form.

The integrative and separative case forms are by and large restricted to concrete spatial use (including a certain amount of figurative or abstract use), and only some occur in temporal use (see point 4 below).

When the integrative or separative cases are employed there is always a location change of an entity. The separative case relates the original location and the integrative case the destination. They are mutually interdependent in the sense that both are, at least implicitly, present in any one expression involving one of them. If both notions are explicitly expressed, there can be either one verb (ellipsis) relating to the integrative or separative relation-word phrase, or two verbs each relating to one of them (forming a compound sentence): (1) **kivette** *a pénztárcáját a* **matrac alól** *és a* **párnája alá tette**.– *he* **pulled out** *his wallet* **from under the mattress** *and* **put** *it* **under his pillow**. or (2) *a pénztárcáját a* **matrac alól** *a* **párnája alá tette**.– *he* **put** *his wallet* **under his pillow from under the mattress**.or (3) *a pénztárcáját a* **párnája alá tette**.– *he* **put** *his wallet* **under his pillow**. Example 1 illustrates a fully explicit expression; example 2 illustrates an elliptical expression by omitting the verb related to the separative relation-word phrase *matrac alól* (from under the mattress); example 3 illustrates an instance when the initial location of the motion is considered irrelevant and therefore omitted.
It should be pointed out that this interdependence, (i.e., the presence of both the integrative and separative forms or notions) can be manifested in any combination of the relational categories. In other words, the integrative and separative forms, unlike the above examples may suggest, do not have to come from the same category.

This semantic interdependence must be a universal phenomenon suggesting the following opposition: static vs. directional (integrative and separative). Yet, the English form inventory (and that of other languages),

1 Catford (1968: 170) suggests a differentiation between static and integrative forms for the following English prepositions: *on – onto, at – to, in – into*. These would have case suffix equivalents in Hungarian: *-(E)n – -rA, -nÁl – hOz, -bAn – bA* respectively.

which shows a rather regular overlapping between the integrative and separative forms, contradicts such an opposition scheme and thus creates a contrastive problem for the learner of Hungarian.

The meaning or the form of the verb may provide some guidance in the selection of the appropriate case form. Verbs such as *tesz (valamit valahova)* (put, place something somewhere), *kerül (valahova)*, which express a motion 'toward something', usually govern an integrative case: e.g., *alá* ([to] under), *fölé* ([to] over), *mögé* ([to] behind). Some verb prefixes may also give indication of the case form to be used: the prefixes *be-* (in) – when applied to the 'infra' postposition *alá* ([to] under), *oda-* (thither), *ide* (hither) would usually govern an integrative case. In the redundant marking (by the verb form and the case form of the postposition), the case form is mandatory and potential formal markings by the verbs is often lacking; e.g., in the following Hungarian sentence (employing static case) the verb may remain the same or take up the direction-marking verb prefix *le-* (down) when the case converts to the integrative form: *Az anyja* **mellett** *ült.– He sat (was sitting)* **beside** *his mother.* →*Az anyja* **mellé** *ült* **(le)**.*– He sat* **(down)** **beside** *his mother.*

There seems to be no reliable formal or semantic criteria to deal with the selection problem posed by direction marking in Hungarian. Systematic reinforcement, possibly through massive auditory inputs using clearcut spatial situations, could perhaps best deal with the interference problems in this area.

4. The temporal use of the integrative and separative case forms in Hungarian occurs only in the 'post' and 'ante' categories in expressions such as: *A konferencia időpontját valamikor újév* **utánra** *halasztották.– The time of the conference was put off to some time* **after** *Christmas.* This usage is relatively rare and the other case forms of this kind *utánról, előttre, előttről* are even more limited in use.

Since the relationship between the static and integrative directional aspects in the 'versus' category *felé – towards* is not as direct as it is in the case of other categories (historically the static meaning is considered a later development[1]), the integrative directional aspect is discussed here separately as follows.

1 Cf., Sebestyén (1956: 39).

The 'Versus' category
Integrative case

A. *Spatial aspect*

7intA.1 A is advancing or leaning in the direction of R. R can be any object (very commonly a geographical unit: city, river, lake) or animate being. Productive pattern.

felé	*toward(s)*
A város *felé* hajtott. [*irányába*]	He drove *toward* the town. [*in the direction of*]
A csoport *felé* szaladt. [*irányába*]	He ran *toward* the group. [*in the direction of*]
Az előadó *felé* hajolt és mondott neki valamit.	He leaned *toward* the speaker and said something to him.

Figurative use:

Észak-Írország új politikai feszültség *felé* halad.	Northern Ireland is heading *toward* a new political tension.
Gyorsan haladunk a jóléti állam megvalósulása *felé*.	We are advancing with a fast pace *toward* the realization of a welfare state.
Ez egy határozott lépés volt a lefegyverzés *felé*.	This has been a definite step *toward* disarmament.
Az ország egy jobb jövő *felé* halad.	The country is marching *toward* a better future.

7intA.11 A, which is part of somebody or something, points in the direction of R. A has the suffix *-VAl* in Hungarian and the preposition *with* in English. Productive pattern.

felé	*toward(s)*
A színésznő hát*tal* állt a nézők *felé*.	The actress stood *with* her back *toward* the audience.
Álljon oda arc*cal* a fényképezőgép *felé*.	Step there *with* your face *toward* the camera.
A szobánk a harmadik emeleten volt ablak*ával* a hegyek *felé*.	Our room was on the third floor *with* its window *toward* the mountains.

In Hungarian the suffix *-nAk* can generally replace *felé* in this pattern: *A színésznő háttal állt a nézők***nek**.

7intB. The number of **A** is approaching **R**, **R** is a number representing a countable amount, mass of something. Productive pattern.

felé	*towards*
A számuk hetven *felé* jár.	Their number is getting *towards* seventy.
(Ő) ötven *felé* jár (van).	He is getting on *towards* fifty.

In both languages there are substitutes: Hungarian: *körül, -hEz közel;* English: *(a)round, about, near, close to.* The relation-word phrases can also be transformed to the following phrase type: *közeledik ...: -hEz – is approaching ...*

7intC1 The activity, tendency of **A** is promoting or serving the realization of **R**. **R** can be any chosen or instinctive objective, goal. Productive pattern.

-rA	*toward*, for
Erős hajlama van a csínytevés*re*.	He has a strong tendency *toward* mischief. [for]
A doktorátus*ára* készülés sok idejét elvette.	Working *toward* his doctorate took up much of his time. [for]
Új módszert próbált alkalmazni a probléma megoldás*ára*.	He tried to apply a new method *toward* the solution of the problem.
XX Erős hajlama van a csínytevés *felé*.	XX He has a strong tendency *on* mischief.

7intC.2 A has a certain *attitude (malice, sympathy, bias)* in relation to R. Productive pattern.

-VAl szemben, iránt	*toward(s)*
Furcsa magatartása van az egyházzal *szemben*.	He has a strange attitude *toward* the church.
Rosszindulatú velük *szemben*.	He is malicious *toward* them.
Szimpátiát érzett vele *szemben*.	He felt sympathy *toward* him.
Az ő elfogultsága a régi ellenfelével *szemben* nyilvánvaló.	His bias *toward* his former adversary is obvious.
XX Furcsa magatartása van az egyház *felé*.	XX ?

D. *Time aspect*

7intD. Not established in this integrative case; see however under the analysis of the static case, pattern 7D.

The integrative case of the 'versus' category summarized

Semantic patterns		Hungarian		English	
		Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase	Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase
Spatial aspect	7intA.1	*felé*	irányába	*toward(s)*	in the direction of
	7intA.11	*felé -nAk*		*toward(s)*	
Numerical aspect	7intB.	*felé körül* *-hEz közel*		*towards (a)round about close to* *near*	
Abstract use	7intC.1	*-rA*		*toward* for	
	7intC.2	*-VAl szemben* iránt		*toward(s)*	
Time aspect	7intD.	Not established in this case of the 'versus' category.			

Sporadically intervening relation-words in the individual patterns are ignored in the chart.
Underlining indicates the dominant relation-word(s) in a pattern as well as regular alternatives.

II. Spatial relation-words of the non-directional type

13. The 'trans' category

A. *Spatial aspect*

13A.1 A passes from one end to the other of R and beyond. R is an opening inside of an entity. The opening may be long or short, large or very small; or, it can be any entity which is an obstacle though penetrable for passage e.g., a *desert, fog*. Productive pattern.

-(E)n át, -(E)n keresztül	*through*
Az alagút*on át* jöttünk.	We came *through* the tunnel.
Az ablak*on át* jött be.	He entered *through* the window.
A hátsó ajtó*n át* lépett be az épületbe.	He entered the building *through* the rear door.
A sűrű köd*ön át* nagyon lassan haladtak.	They advanced very slowly *through* the dense fog.
Amint megtették az utat a sivatag*on át*, nagyot pihentek.	When they completed their journey *through* the desert, they took a long rest.
A csapat egy keskeny ösvényen haladt az elaknásított zón*án át*.	The troops advanced on a narrow path *through* the mined zone.
A mennyezet*en át* beszivárgott a víz.	The water oozed in *through* the ceiling.
A város utcá*in* a felvonulók csoportjai kígyóztak három órán keresztül.	Groups of demonstrators kept winding *through* the streets of the city for three hours.
A messzelátó*n keresztül* jól meg tudta figyelni a csapat készülődéseit. [messzelátóval]	*Through* the telescope he could well observe the preparations of the troops.

Amikor autóval *keresztül*utaztunk Horvátországon, rendkívül meleg volt.	When we drove *through* Croatia, it was extraordinarily hot. [*across*]

The Hungarian postpositions *át* and *keresztül* often appear as verbal prefixes (see comments above, pattern 2A.23): *Kétszer* **áthajtottunk** *az alagúton.– We drove* **through** *the tunnel twice.* **Átszivárgott** *a víz a mennyezeten.– The water oozed in* **through** *the ceiling.*

XX The learner of Hungarian will have difficulties in choosing when to use *át* and *keresztül* as postpositions and when to use them as verbal prefixes.	XX We came *across* the tunnel.

Although the preposition *through* displays a fairly distinct use, the partial contrastive and intralingual overlapping (see the last English example: *When we drove...*, even if some difference in meaning could be attached to the prepositions *through* and *across* in this situation, i.e., a zig-zag vs. a straight line fashion) between the uses of *through* and *across* may cause interference problems for the learner of English.

The Hungarian postpositions *át* and *keresztül* are regularly interchangeable in this and in other patterns as well, probably with no significant difference in frequency or effect when used either as postpositions or verbal prefixes. It is possible that often personal preference regulates usage. (In the following examples of figurative use these two postpositions alternate according to the preference of this author. It should be noted that often it has been hard to make the choice and that in all these instances both postpositions would serve equally well.)

Figurative use:

Próbáld az ő szemén *keresztül* nézni.	Try to look at it *through* his eyes.
Az orrán *át* beszél.	He speaks *through* his nose.

*Keresztül*hajtott egy piros lámpán.	He drove *through* a re light.
Tegnap *át*mentem a jelentéseken.	I went *through* the reports yesterday.
Az iratok sok kézen mentek *keresztül.*	The papers went *through* numerous hands.
A törvényjavaslat *át*ment a szenátuson két hét alatt.	The Bill got *through* the Senate in two weeks.
*Át*ment a végső vizsgákon.	He got *through* the final examinations.

13A.2 See pattern 2A.23.

13A.3 To reach its destination, A chooses the course on which R is located. R is most commonly a town. Productive pattern.

-(E)n át, -(E)n keresztül	*through,* via
Budapesten *át* utazik Győrbe.	He travels to Győr *through* Budapest.
A kör átmérője *át*megy a középponton.	The diameter of a circle passes *through* the center.

In English the preposition *via* is often used in this pattern, especially when R is a point of a route in transportation.

Figurative use:

(1) R is an intermediary, a transmitting agent, a means or aid in the course of an action (see also pattern 32C).

-(E)n át, -(E)n keresztül, révén	*through*
Barátj*án keresztül* jutott a titokhoz. [révén]	He got the secrets *through* his friend. [*by way of*]
Tolmács*on keresztül* érintkeztek.	They communicated *through* an interpreter.
Az igazgató*n keresztül* jutott el hozzá az üzenet.	He got the message *through* the principal. [*by way of*]
A képzettségét levelező tanfolyamo*n (keresztül)* szerezte.	He got his education *through* correspondence courses.
Az utazók beszámoló*in keresztül* szerezte az információit a vidékről. [-ból]	He required his informations on the region *through* the reports of travelers. [*by, from*]
A kormány a helyi nevelési osztályo*kon keresztül* szorgalmazta a műhelymunkát.	The government encouraged workshop programs *through* the local departments of education. [*by way of, by means of*]
A két ország csak a svájci követség*en keresztül* tart fenn kontaktust.	The two countries maintain contact only *through* the Swiss Embassy.

In this figurative use, in Hungarian, suitable substitutes are: *révén, által, (útján)* when **R** is represented by a person (see the first three examples). However, the postposition *által* is rather formal and probably none of these substitutes have a normal frequency. Under the same condition (when **R** is a person), and in some other instances, transformation is possible by replacing the posposition with *segítségével* in Hungarian and with *by the aid of* or *by the help of* in English.

(2) **R** is an acting agent.

által (mostly in bureaucratic style) plus passive verb; more normal: active verb alone	*by* plus passive verb, or in apposition (attribute) phrase introduced by a past participle (see second example); also, active verb alone, though less frequently
A költségvetés jóvá lett hagyva a bizottság *által*. [A költségvetést jóváhagyta a bizottság.]	The budget was approved *by* the Board. [The Board approved the budget.]
A kormány *által* beterjesztett törvényjavaslat megbukott. [A törvényjavaslat, amit a kormány beterjesztett, megbukott.]	The bill introduced *by* the government failed. [The bill which the government had introduced, failed.]

This figurative subpattern does not really belong to the 'trans' category since neither of the representative relation-words participate in the pattern. The reason for inclusion is that the postposition *által* is involved in the preceding figurative subpattern.

13A.4 **A** crosses **R**. **R** can be a longitudinal path (river, street, border) or an open area (field, yard). Productive pattern.

-(E)n át, -(E)n keresztül	*across*
*Át*úszott a folyó*n*.	He swam *across* the river.
*Át*futott az udvar*on*.	He ran *across* the yard.
Mikor rohantunk az utcá*n át*, hallottuk a mentőautó szirénáját.	When we were running *across* the street, we heard the sirene of the ambulance.
*Át*vágtak a tarló*kon*.	They cut *across* the stubble fields.
*Át*tuszkolta a színpad*on*.	She pushed him *across* the stage.

XX He ran *through* the yard.

In Hungarian in this pattern mostly verbal prefixes are used instead of postpositions.

13A.5 A is located on the other (opposite) side of R in relation to somebody or something which is implicitly placed on 'this side'. (This implicit relating entity may be considered R_1.) R is most commonly a longitudinal path (street, river, borderline). Productive pattern.

másik oldalán szemben (adverb) átellenben (adverb)	*across, on the other side of*
A Parlament a folyó *másik oldalán* van.	The Parliament is *across* the river.
A maradék pénzt betette egy kisebb bankba az utca *másik oldalán.* [... bankba *szemben* (az utcán)]	She deposited the rest of the money in a smaller bank *across* the street.
A buszmegálló az út *másik oldalán* van. [A buszmegálló *szemben* van.]	The bus stop is *across* the street.
A híd *másik oldalán* van a háza.	His house is *across* the bridge.

XX A parlament a folyón *keresztül* van.

In this pattern, the adverb *szemben* is a quite flexible substitute although its use does not allow, in accordance with its adverbial nature, the presence of an explicit R. Thus, the only close equivalent of the English preposition *across* remains the phrase *másik oldalán* (on the other side of). (Note however that the attribute *másik* [other] of the phrase may be replaced by some other attributes such as *ellenkező, túlsó* [opposite], etc.) The other adverb, *átellenben,* has a more limited use, mainly when the implicit R is a street. See their postpositional use in the next pattern.

13A.51 **A** is located on the opposite side of a stretch of space (this is implicitly present in the expression and may be referred to as R_1) in relation to the location of **R**. **R** is most characteristically a building, or a personal pronoun referring to a person's or family's residence for instance, in an apartment house. The difference between this and the preceding pattern is that **R** and R_1 change roles. Productive pattern.

-VAl szemben, -VAl átellenben	*across from, opposite to*
Az Operaház a hotel*lel szemben* van. [hotel*lel átellenben*]	The Opera House is *across from* the hotel.
A tüntetők az Union téren gyülekeztek a szállodá*val szemben.*	The protesters gathered in Union Square *across from* the hotel.
A Nagyék ugyanazon az emeleten laktak *vel*ünk *szemben.*	The Nagys lived on the same floor *across from* us.

The postposition *szemben* often appears as a preposition and it can even precede the verb: *Az Operaház ott van,* **szemben** *a szállodá***val**. (There is the Opera House, across from the Hotel.) *Az Operaház* **szemben** *van a szállodá***val**. (The Opera House is across from the Hotel.) – The postposition *-VAl átellenben* is used in a limited manner as in the preceding pattern (see comment there).

13A.6 See pattern 2A.231.

13A.7 See pattern 2A.21.

B. *Numerical aspect*

13B. Not established in this category.

C. *Abstract use*

13C.1 **R** is a chief causal factor of the genetic or other close relationship between A_1 and A_2. Both **R** and **A** are animate beings. Productive pattern.

-(E)n keresztül, -(E)n át, révén	*through*
Egy közös barátjuk*on keresztül* lettek jó pajtások.	They became buddies *through* a common friend.
Vajdáné és Kis János az egyik dédnagyapjuk*on keresztül* rokonok.	Mrs. Vajda and John Kiss are related *through* one of their great grandfathers.

This pattern is exceptional for the postposition *-(E)n át* does not seem to be an equal partner of *-(E)n keresztül.*

13C.2 A event takes place for the reason, cause or as a result of the state, event or action expressed by **R**. Productive pattern (see also pattern 24C).

miatt	*through*
A túlfeszített munka *miatt* lett beteg.	He became ill *through* overwork.
Néhány fajtája kihalt betegség *miatt.*	Some of its varieties became extinct *through* disease.
Egy betegség *miatt* vesztette el a látását.	He lost his sight *through* an illness.
Visszautasították a gyógyszer használatát korábbi tapasztalatokon alapuló félelmük *miatt.*	They refused using the medicine *through* their fear based on earlier experience.
Gondatlansága *miatt* kerültünk bajba.	We got into trouble *through* his carelessness.

Hosszú gyakorlata *miatt* Besosából majdnem gépember lett.	*Through* his long practice, Besosa became almost a mechanical man.

XX A túlfeszített munkán *át* (or *keresztül*) lett beteg.

In English the preposition *because of* can regularly replace the preposition *through* in this pattern, so can the phrases *as a result of* or *due to*. In Hungarian the close equivalents of the latter phrases: *következtében* and *eredményeképpen* can replace *miatt* regularly.

D. *Time aspect*

13D.1 A event or action goes on, or A condition lasts, from the beginning to the end of R. Productive pattern. R can be: (1) an action, event implying a time period; (2) a specific time period, other than calendar periods; (3) calendar periods (including periods of day); (4) series of the above periods (see comments following the examples).

(az egész) ... -(E)n keresztül, *(az egész) ... -(E)n át*	*throughout, (all) through,* *through the (entire)*
(1)	
Aludt az *(egész)* előadáson *át.*	He slept *throughout* the lecture.
Sohasem pihent a(z *egész*) versenyen *át.*	He never rested *throughout* the race.
(2)	
Önkéntes munkát végzett a(z *egész*) vakációján *át.*	She was doing volunteer work *throughout* his vacation.
Nagyon türelmes volt a(z *egész*) betegségén *át.*	He was very patient *throughout* his illness.
(3)	
Egész télen *át* tanult.	He studied *throughout* the winter.

Velem volt az *(egész)* délután*on át*.	He was with me *throughout* the afternoon.

(4)

Lajos Budapesten tartózkodott az utolsó három hónap*on át*.	Louis was in Budapest *throughout* the last three months.

In Hungarian the postpositions *-(E)n át* and *-(E)n keresztül* are freely interchangeable. The adjective *egész* (entire) is very often used with both for emphasis.

In English from a pedagogical point of view the safest equivalent may be the preposition *throughout*, although the preposition *through* when used with the modifiers *all* or *entire*, as indicated above, is a valid choice. The preposition *through* in itself seems to be less adaptable to all possible contexts.

This pattern overlaps partially with patterns 1D.1, 1D.11, 1D.2, 1D.21, 2D.2, and 2D.21; i.e., the relation-words suggested in the pattern under discussion are replaceable with *alatt* and *during* respectively in the examples given under (1) and (2) above, with *folyamán* and *during* in the examples under (3) and with *folyamán, alatt, során* and *over, during* in the examples under (4).

13D.2 See pattern 1D.11.

13D.3 A event or action takes place beginning at a stated (or unstated) period or point of time and lasts until the end of R. Productive pattern. R is usually a specific calendar period, most commonly: century, year, month or day (see also pattern 17D.1).

(...tól) ... *ig (bezárólag)*	(from) *through*, *from ... to ... (inclusive)*, (from ...) *until ... (inclusive)*
425 millió dollárt költöttek 1954-től 1957-*ig (bezárólag)*.	They spent 425 million dollars from 1954 *through* 1957.
A gyűléseket közvetíteni fogják televízión 1976-*ig (bezárólag)*.	The meetings will be televised *through* 1976.

A Művészeti Központ 500.000 dollárt fog kapni térítésképpen a június 30-*ig* felmerült költségekre.	The Art Center will receive 500,000 dollars for the expenses incurred *through* June 30 of this year.
Az üzlet csak hétfőtől péntek*ig* van nyitva.	The store is open only Monday *through* Friday.

XX Az üzlet csak hétfőtől *(egész)* péntek*en át* van nyitva.

In this pattern many of the relation-word phrases are characterized by semantic ambiguity as to whether **R** is included in the time period or not. When precision is important, some newspapers, for instance, avoid using the preoposition *through* in the above manner. Alternatives may include paraphrasing in both languages.

13D.4 A event or action was or will be taking place during the entire period namey by **R**. **R** is a calendar period in the plural form or modified by a numeral as in pattern 1D.22 (which see for comparison). The difference between this and the present pattern lies in the verb aspect: in pattern 1D.22 the verb aspect is perfective, and here it is not (see also pattern 16D.2).

-(E)n keresztül, -(E)n át, -ig	*for* (as long as)
Beteg volt két hónap*on keresztül.*	He has been ill *for* two months.
Három év*en keresztül* dolgozott a házon.	He has been working on the house *for* three years.
Három ór*án keresztül* álltunk kint a hidegben.	We were standing outside in the cold *for* three hours.
Iskolákat fog látogatni egy pár hét*en keresztül.*	He will be visiting schools *for* a couple of weeks.
Kereste napokon *keresztül,* de nem találta meg.	He was looking *for* it for days but did not find it.

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XX ? Beteg volt három hónap*ért*.	XX He has been ill {*until* / *through*} two months.

In Hungarian the suffix *-ig* can always be used as a substitute in this pattern, and it is especially common in colloquial use.

The 'trans' category summarized

Semantic patterns		Hungarian		English	
		Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase	Relation-words (or substitutes)	Transformation of the relation-word phrase
Spatial aspect	13A.1	*-(E)n át* *-(E)n keresztül*		*through*	
	13A.2	See pattern 2A.23			
	13A.3	*-(E)n át* *-(E)n keresztül* F_1 *-(E)n át* *-(E)n keresztül* révén által útján F_2 által • passive verb	F_1 segítségével F_2 *active verb* (alone)	*through* via F_1 *through* F_2 *by* • *passive verb*	F_1 by way of by means of by the aid of by the help of
	13A.4	*-(E)n át* *-(E)n keresztül*		*across* •	
	13A.5	———	*másik oldalon* szemben (adverb) átellenben (adverb)	*across*	*on the other side of*
	13A.51	*-VAl szemben* -VAl átellenben		*across from* *opposite to*	
	13A.6	See pattern 2A.231			
	13A.7	See pattern 2A.21			
Numerical aspect	13B.	Not established in this category.			
Abstract use	13C.1	*-(E)n keresztül* *révén -(E)n át*		*through*	
	13C.2	*miatt*	következtében eredményeképpen	*through because of*	as a result of due to
Time aspect	13D.1	*(egész)...-(E)n keresztül* *(egész)...-(E)n át*		*throughout* *(all) through* *through the (entire)*	
	13D.2	See pattern 1D.11			
	13D.3	*(...-tÓl)...-ig* *(bezárólag)*		*(from...) through* *from ... to ... (inclusive)* *(from...) until ...* *(inclusive)*	
	13D.4	*-(E)n keresztül* *-(E)n át -ig*		*for*	as long as

Sporadically intervening relation-words in the individual patterns are ignored in the chart.
Underlining indicates the dominant relation-word in a pattern as well as regular alternatives.
F indicates the relational morphemes in figurative use.

14. The 'secundum' category

A. *Spatial aspect*

14A.1 A is located or A action (including advancing motion) takes place at a point or at several points following the course of and close to R. Most characteristically R is a longitudinal entity such as *river, road*. Some longitudinal entities which are closed or partially closed such as *street, hallway*, have to be treated separately (see the next pattern). Productive pattern.

mentén, mellett	*along, alongside,* beside
Valahol a Duna *mentén* lakik.	He lives somehere *alongside* the Danube. [*beside, ? along*]
A víz sekély a part *mentén.*	The water is shallow *along* the coast.
Mászott a kerítés *mentén*, míg elérte a kaputt.	He crawled *along* the fence until he reached the gate.

14A.11 A is located or A action takes place somewhere, here and there or throughout the entire length of R. R can perhaps be defined as a longitudinal and at least a partially closed entity. Nouns such as *street, hallway*, and some others may be considered characteristic ones for R.

hosszában (végig), -(E)n, -bAn, végig az ... -(E)n or -bAn,	*(all) along,* (all the way) on, in
Sáros lábnyomok voltak a folyosó *hosszában (végig).* [*végig* a folyosón]	There were muddy foot-marks *(all) along* the corridor.

XX Sáros lábnyomok voltak a folyosó *mentén* (végig).

15. The 'contra' category

A. *Spatial aspect*

15A.1 **A** is advancing in a direction opposite to and hindered by the movement of **R**. Characteristically **R** is represented by nouns such as *wind, current, flow* of something (or in figurative use: *pressure, trend*), and the pattern may be largely restricted to these.

ellen, -VAl szemben	*against*, opposite to, counter to
Csak néhány métert tudott úszni az erős ár *ellen*.	He could swim only a few yards *against* the strong current.
Nehéz volt hajtani a biciklit a szél *ellen*.	It was hard to ride the bike *against* the wind.

Figurative use:

A védekezés az igazgatóság nyomása *ellen* erősebb volt, mint várták.	The opposition was stronger than expected *against* the pressure of the direc[illegible].
A gyűlés résztvevői közül sokan az új javaslat *ellen* beszéltek.	Many of the participants of the meeting spoke *against* the new proposal.

14A.2 **A** is approaching **R** physically in a hostile fashion for a showdown, fight. **R** can be an animate being or a group of them, or other physical targets involving at least implicitly animate beings. Productive pattern.

ellen	*against*
Ezrével jöttek *ellen*ünk.	They were coming *against* us by the thousands.

A csapatok a város *ellen* vonultak. — The troops moved *against* the city.

15A.3 A is put, pushed, leaned, or leaning on the side of R which serves as a support. Characteristic entities for R are: *wall, fence, tree.* Productive pattern.

-nAk	*against*
Támaszd a létrát a fal*nak*.	Put the ladder *against* the wall.
Ne támaszkodj a kerítés*nek*, frissen van festve.	Don't lean *against* the fence, it's freshly painted.
A bokszolót az ellenfele a kötél*nek* nyomta.	The fighter was pushed *against* the rope by his opponent.
XX Támaszd a létrát a fal *ellen*.	↔ ? Put the ladder *to* the wall.

15A.4 A is in collision with R. R can be any object. The verb used in the sentences is often *üt – hit.* Productive pattern.

-bA	*against*
Az ajtó*ba* ütötte a fejét.	He knocked his head *against* the door.
Beleütötte a lábát egy kő*be*.	He stubbed his foot *against* a stone.
XX Az ajtó *ellen* ütötte a fejét.	XX He knocked his head *into* the door.

B. *Numerical aspect*

15B. Not established in this category.

15C. A (a person or persons, or action of a person or group, or a process or a fact) is opposing or is in contradiction with R or with the interests of R. Although this pattern could be divided into several subpatterns, the overwhelming contrastive consistency makes further division unnecessary.

ellen	*against*
A lelkiismerete *ellen* cselekedett.	He acted *against* his conscience.
A munkások nagy része *ellene* szavazott.	A great part of the workers voted *against* him.
János a szülei kívánsága *ellen* döntött.	John made his decision *against* the wishes of his parents.
A saját érdekük *ellen* cselekedtek.	They acted *against* their own interest.
A rendőrfőnök elutasította az emberei *ellen*i panaszokat.	The police chief dismissed the charges *against* his men.

D. *Time aspect*

15D. Not established in this category.

The 'contra' category summarized

Semantic patterns		Hungarian relation-words	English relation-words
Spatial aspect	15A.1	*ellen -VAl szemben*	*against* opposite to counter to
	15A.2	*ellen*	*against*
	15A.3	*-nAk*	*against*
	15A.4	*-bA*	*against*
Numerical aspect	15B.	Not established in this category.	
Abstract use	15C.	*ellen*	*against*
Time aspect	15D.	Not established in this category.	

Underlining indicates the dominant relation-word(s) in a pattern as well as regular alternatives.

III. Temporal relation-words

Many of the spatial relation-words have temporal uses which have been discussed above along with the spatial uses. Also various temporal relation-words have been treated there as interlingual equivalents or as alternatives of some representative forms. Two temporal categories will be discussed in this section.

16. 'Terminative: *a quo*' category

16D.1 A event or action has been taking place continually (and may still go on) in the time period between R and the time of the speech event. Productive pattern. R may signify a point of time (measured by hour) or a specific period of time (calendar period, date) or a past event, meaning usually the end point of the period.

óta	*since*
1. Senki se látta a színésznőt múlt péntek *óta*.	Nobody saw the actress *since* last Friday.
2. A diákok tíz beteget látogattak meg december *óta*.	The students visited ten patients *since* December.
3. Január *óta* kórházban van.	He has been in the hospital *since* January.
4. Reggel kilenc *óta* keresek egy levelet.	I have been looking for a letter *since* nine o'clock in the morning.
5. 1967 *óta* kerestünk egy házat megvételre.	We were looking for a house to buy *since* 1967.
6. Betegsége *óta* meghizott.	He gained weight *since* his illness.

There is a clearcut semantic difference between this and the following pattern which is also indicated by the difference (partial in Hungarian) in the

relation-marking. Since weight difference cannot be assumed between the two abstract patterns, either of them can give ground for distortion. Thus, it could have been projected that the learner of English may form a sentence such as **Nobody saw the actress* for *last Friday* – on the basis of the *óta* – *for* correspondence in the next pattern. The reason for not doing so is that this author has actually observed the opposite distortion: using *since* for *for* (see prediction in the next pattern). This does not necessarily indicate a semantic weight difference but rather a certain timing without appropriate balancing in the learning process.

Note the interplay of the verb aspect and verb tense in the Hungarian examples: momentaneous or perfective action requires past tense (examples 1–2); continuous ongoing action: present tense (examples 3–4); continuous completed action: past tense (examples 5–6). The English verb shows a similar variation.

16D.2 A event, action or process takes place in the time period between the beginning of **R** and its end (the latter coincides with the time of the speech event), and it may still go on. Productive pattern. **R** can be any calendar period (century, year) and periods measuring time (hour, minute) and they are modified by a numeral (see also pattern 3D.21).

óta, -(j)A (= 3rd person singular possessive suffix)	*for*
Három hónap *óta* beteg.	He has been ill *for* three months.
Öt nap *óta* várjuk.	We have been expecting him *for* five days.
Két év *óta* nem ittunk barackpálinkát.	We have not drunk apricot brandy *for* two years.
Már három óra *óta* várunk. [more probable: három órá*ja*]	We have been waiting *for* three hours already.
XX ? Három hónap*ért* beteg.	XX He has been ill *since* three months.

In Hungarian the third person possessive suffix can substitute regularly for *óta*. It is better to use the possessive suffix when the noun for **R** is *óra*; e.g., *három órája* (for three hours) because in conjunction with this noun *óta* may mean 'since three o'clock' instead of 'for three hours' (see the last example). In teaching, if one likes to contrast native forms with those of the target language, it may be proper to point out this ambiguity for the learner of English with regard to its varying English equivalents. Also, associating the English preposition *for* with the possessive *-(j)A* rather than with the postposition *óta* in this pattern may be helpful.

The relationship between verb aspect and tenses seems to be similar to what has been observed in the preceding pattern.

17. 'Terminative: *ad quem*' category

17D.1 A event, action or process ends when R begins. Productive pattern. R can be any specific event, action or specific periods, points of time (see also pattern 13D.3).

-ig	*until, till,* up to (the time of), pending
Tavasz*ig* Párizsban tartózkodik.	He will stay in Paris *until* Spring.
Sok benzinkút nem fog új szállítmányt kapni február első napj*áig*.	Many stations will not receive new supply *until* the first day of February.
Délután öt*ig* aludtunk.	We slept *until* five in the afternoon.
Nem lesz alkalmunk látni őt a következő játék*ig*.	We will not have a chance to see him *until* the next game.
	XX He will stay in Paris *as far as* Spring.

The prediction is based on the spatial meaning of the Hungarian suffix *-ig*; *Gyalog mentek Budá*ig. (*They went on foot *as far as* Buda.) Since the temporal use of *-ig* may have a higher frequency, an opposite distortion is not unthinkable, **They went on foot* **until** *Paris*.

In English the alternative *pending* is restricted to a context which speaks about a conditional happening which is dependent on the outcome of R (decision, etc.): *A gyerekek a nagyszülők gondozásában maradnak a bírósági döntés*ig – *The children will stay in the grandparents' custody* pending *court decision*.

IV. Abstract relation-words

The relational elements which have neither spatial nor temporal function are treated in this section briefly. Largely it is a list of the relation-words with one or two examples to illustrate each. Most often no definitions are attempted. In many instances contrastive difficulties are not evident. As elsewhere, alternants are abundant in some cases. A closer description of the applicability of several of them in relation to one another, as well as of their style values, will need further study.

The elements are arranged and listed in several groups established on the basis of their semantic proximity as judged by the author.

Dative and purpose types

18C.

(-nAk) számára, (-nAk) részére, -nAk	*for,* (to)
Ezt a gyerekek *számára* hozta.	He brought this *for* the children.
Az anyja *számára* csinálta.	She made it *for* her mother.
	XX He brought this *to* the children.

In Hungarian the postposition *részére* can always replace *számára.* So can the suffix *-nAk* which represen s more of a colloquial style than any of the others.

The rules of correspondences may be summarized thus: (1) *részére, számára = for* almost unconditionally; (2) *for = részére, számára* when R is the receiver, beneficiary of something so that he will become the owner of it; (3) interestingly, when the verb is *give,* only the suffix *-nAk* (dative) and the preposition *to* (dative, indirect object) can be used in both languages respectively (this also implies ownership or control of the thing given); (4) beyond this meaning, *-nAk* and *to* are in a wider correspondence, for instance when they are used in a quasi spatial sense: *Vidd el ezt a levelet Sándor***nak**.– *Take this letter* to *Sándor,* etc. Thus, nos. 3 and 4 as well as the fact that *-nAk* can always replace *számára* and *részére* (not vice versa!)

justifies the prediction for the learner of English. What distortions the learner of Hungarian may make on the basis of the various uses and interlingual associations of *for* would be hard to say.

When **R** is a personal pronoun, the suffixed forms of *számára* and *részére* are: *számomra, részemre* (for me), *számodra, részedre* (for you), *számára, részére* (for him, her, it), etc. Note also that when **R** is the demonstrative pronoun, *ez* (this), *az* (that), or the interrogative pronoun *ki* (who) these postpositions are used in combination with the suffix *-nAk: Kinek a számára?* (For whom?)

19C.

(-nAk) javára	*for the benefit of*
Divatbemutatót tartottak minden évben a fejlődésben visszamaradott gyerekek *javára.*	They held a fashion show every year *for the benefit* of the retarded children.

20C.

(-nAk) céljára	*for the cause of, for the purpose of*
A körülállóktól gyűjtöttek pénzt a mozgalom *céljára.*	They collected money from the bystanders *for the cause* of the movement.

21C. (See also pattern 44C.2.)

(-nAk) érdekében, -ért	*in the interest of, on behalf of,* for
Az igazság *érdekében* tette.	He did it *in the interest* of truth.
Kétszer beszéltem az ügyésszel a vádlott *érdekében.*	I spoke to the attorney twice *on behalf of* the accused.

The alternants in English do not always seem interchangeable. The pattern overlaps partially with the following one and the elements are sometimes interchangeable in both languages.

22C.

(-nAk) kedvéért	*for the sake of*, for
Mindent megtenne a gyerekek *kedvéért*.	She would do everything *for the sake of* the children.

23C.

végett, (-nAk) céljából	*with the object of*, for
Házvétel *végett* utazott.	He took the trip *with the object of* buying a house.

Causal types

24C.

(a) *miatt, (-nAk) következtében, (-nAk) folytán*	*because of, in consequence of, due to, owing to*
A világszerte növekvő kereslet *miatt* az élelmiszerárak emelkedtek.	Food prices went up *because of* rising demand throughout the world.
A vezetőség hanyagsága *miatt* a társaság nagy veszteséget szenvedett.	*Because of* the management's negligence the Company suffered a great loss.
(b) *miatt, ([-nAk] következtében)*	*because of, on the ground of, on account of*
Gondatlan vezetés *miatt* tartóztatták le.	He was arrested *because of* reckless driving.
(c) *miatt*	*because of*
Péter *miatt* késtünk el.	We were late *because of* Peter.

The alternants seem to be interchangeable as indicated under each of the three types of examples. The postposition *miatt* and its English equivalent *because of* may be the most flexible and contrastively most reliable morphemes in all shades of meanings in this pattern (see also pattern 13C.2).

Relative-comparative types

25C. (See also pattern 3C.2 [g].)

(-nAk) alapján	*on the basis of, on the strength of*
A rendelkezésre álló adatok *alapján* nem lehet végleges döntést hozni.	One cannot make a final decision *on the basis of* the available data.

26C. (See also pattern 3C.2 [g].)

-t tekintve, tekintve ... -t, -t tekintetbe véve, tekintetbe véve ... -t, (also, replace *tekintve* and *tekintetbe* with *számítva* and *számításba* respectively)	*considering, taking into account, in view of*
A nehézségek*et tekintve*, nagyszerű munkát végeztek.	*Considering* the difficulties, they did a marvelous job.

The alternants seem to be widely interchangeable. Also, they can often replace those of the following pattern and vice versa.

27C.

-hEz képest, hEz mérten, -hEz viszonyítva	*(as) compared to, in comparison with, in proportion to, in relation to*
Az ár*hoz képest* kis letétet kérnek.	They are asking a small downpayment *compared to* the price.

28C. (See also pattern 33C.)

This and the next pattern are negative versions of pattern 26C.

-t nem számítva, *-t nem tekintve,* *-t nem véve tekintetbe,* *-t nem véve számításba,* *nem számítva ... -t,* etc.	*not taking into account,* *not counting*
Jelenleg a tanárok száma 56, a segéderőke*t nem számítva.*	At present the number of teachers is 56, *not counting* assistants.

29C.

-tÓl eltekintve, eltekintve ... -tÓl	*apart from, disregarding*
A néha visszatérő fájdalmak*tól eltekintve,* jól van.	*Apart from* the occasionally recurring pains, he is fine.

Sociative-instrumental types

30C.

-VAl együtt	*together with, along with*
Egy házba költöztek a szüleik*kel együtt.*	They moved into a house *together with* their parents.
Hétfőn megtalálták a gyereket a kutyá*val együtt.*	They found the child on Monday *together with* his dog.

31C.

-t beleszámítva, beleszámítva ... -t, *-t beleértve, beleértve ... -t,* *-t belevéve, belevéve ... -t*	*including*
Negyven magániskola van a megyében a főiskolákat is *beleszámítva.*	There are forty-two private schools in the county, *including* colleges.

32C. (See also pattern 13A.3, figurative use [1].)

(-nAk) segítségével	*by the aid* (or *help*) *of,* *with the aid* (or *help*) *of,* *by means of*
Szótár *segítségével* olvasta el a levelet.	He read the letter *by the aid of* a dictionary.

Privative types

33C.

nélkül	*without*
Famunkát nem lehet végezni jó fűrész *nélkül.*	One cannot do wood work *without* a good saw.
Gondolkozás *nélkül* felelt a kérdésre.	He answered the question *without* thinking.

34C.

(-nAk) híján, (-nAk) hiányában	*for want of, for lack of,* in the absence of
Elégséges készpénz *híján* lemondott az üzleti terveiről.	He gave up his business plans *for lack of* sufficient cash.

35C. (See also patterns 28C and 5C.1)

kivételével, -t kivéve, kivéve ... (-t)	*with the exception of, except (for),* excluding
A gumik *kivételével* a kocsi jó állapotban van.	*With the exception of* tires the car is in good condition.
Mindenki megjelent Kovács *kivételével.*	Everybody showed up *with the exception of* Kovács.

Accord types

36C.1 A action is carried out by following **R. R** signifies a model of some sort, most often worded instructions, orders, etc., (see also patterns 3C.2 [h] and 1C.1, figurative use).

-nAk megfelelően, szerint, (-t követve)	*according to, in accordance with,* ([by] following)
Az utasításoknak *megfelelően* állította össze a gépet.	He assembled the machine *according to* the instructions.

36C.2 A action is carried out with modifications as required by the potentially varying characteristics or by the outcome of R.

-tÓl függően, -nAk megfelelően, szerint	*depending on, according to*
Családonként 5–10 font rizst osztottak szét a család nagyságá*tól függően.*	They distributed 5–10 pounds of rice per family *depending on* the size of the family.

36C.3 A statement is the opinion of **R**. Normally **R** is a person or persons or some written document.

szerint,	*according to, in ...'s opinion* If R is a first person personal pronoun, only the latter can be used, e.g., *in* my *opinion.*
A szakértők *szerint* a hamisítvány majdnem tökéletes.	*According to* the experts the forgery is almost perfect.
*Szerint*em ez jó könyv.	*In my opinion* this is a good book.
X Az én *véleményemben* ez jó könyv.	X *According to* me this is a good book.

The *szerint* vs. *according to* seem to be the most generally applicable morphemes in this and the preceding two patterns, with the exception of their divergent use when R is a personal pronoun of the first person.

Countering and reciprocative types

37C.

(-nAk) ellenére, (-nAk) dacára	*in spite of, despite*

See pattern 5C.2.

38C.

-VAl ellentétben	*counter to, contrary to,* in contrast with
A társaság alapszabályai*val ellentétben* többször elmulasztotta a körlevelek szétküldését.	*Counter to* the foundation rules of the Society, he failed repeatedly to send out circulars.

39C.

(-nAk) ellenében, (-nAk) fejében	*in exchange for, in return for*
Adott neki egy karórát a zsebóra *ellenében.*	He gave him a wrist-watch *in exchange for* the pocket watch.

40C.

(-nAk) árán	*at the price of*
Csak az élete veszélyeztetése és súlyos égési sebek elszenvedése *árán* tudta a gyermeke életét megmenteni.	Only *at the price of* risking his life and suffering severe burning could he save the life of his child.

Other types

41C.1

(-nAk) esetén	*in case of*
Súlyos árvíz *esetén* az otthonuk veszélyben van.	*In case of* serious flood their home is in danger.

41C.2

(-nAk az) esetében	*in the case of*
Az utolsó árvíz *esetében* szerencsések voltak.	*In the case of* the last flood they were lucky.

42C.

terén	*in the field of*
Az orvostudomány *terén* új problémák merültek fel.	*In the field of* the medical science new problems emerged.

43C.1 (See also pattern 2A.2, figurative use [b])

-VAl kapcsolatban, *-illetőleg, -t illetően,* *-rA vonatkozólag*	*in connection with,* *concerning,* *in reference to*
Túl sok javaslat volt a következő gyűlés időpontjával *kapcsolatban.*	There were too many proposals *in connection with* the time of the next meeting.

43C.2

tekintetében, -rA nézve	*with respect to,* *with regard to,* *regarding*
Az eddigi eredmények nem nagyon bátorítóak a határozatok kivitelezése *tekintetében.*	So far, the results are not too encouraging *with respect to* the implementation of the decisions.

There is a good deal of overlapping use between this and the preceding pattern.

44C.1 A action or entity is a substitute or alternative for R.

helyett	*instead of, in place of,* in lieu of
Játszottak tanulás *helyett.*	They were playing *instead of* studying.
Levél *helyett* sürgönyt kapott.	He received a telegram *instead of* a letter.

44C.2 A is acting to arrange some things for R as a matter of courtesy, help (see also pattern 21C).

helyett (nevében, érdekében)

Ezt a levelet a bátyám *helyett* írom önnek.

Nem tudtam, hogy maga ebben az üzletben van alkalmazva. – Nem vagyok itt alkalmazva, csak a nővérem *helyett* dolgozom ma. Ő beteg.

on behalf of (in the name of)

I am writing this letter to you *on behalf of* my brother.

I did not know that you were employed in this shop. – I am not employed here, just working *on behalf of* my sister today. She is ill.

XX I am writing this letter to you *instead of* my brother.

45C.

által, révén, (útján)

by

(See pattern 2A.23, figurative use [1] and [2].)

46C.

képében

A farkas bárány *képében* jött.

in the form (shape) of, in the appearance of

The wolf came *in the appearance of* a lamb.

47C.

(-nAk) ürügyén

Az idegen férfi kozmetikai cikkek eladása *ürügyén* ment be a házba.

on the pretext of

The stranger entered the house *on the pretext of* selling cosmetics.

48C.

számra	*by*
Hordó *számra* vesz sört.	He buys beer *by* the barrel.

V. Concluding remarks

1. The chief aim of this experimental study has been to match a complete class of relation-marking elements of Hungarian and English in order to determine the feasibility of establishing interlingual semantic congruences and contrasts for possible utilization of them in the practical area of language teaching. The difficulties in an undertaking heavily involving semantics is predictable. Special aspects of the problems have been discussed in the introduction and need not be reiterated here. Some general remarks on the experiment may be proper to make.

In numerous details, the interlingual morphemic correspondences and contrasts have been clarified with a good degree of accuracy so that interference problems clearly show. Such points include perhaps the majority of the patterns in the major categories that were established. The contrastive picture in many other details remains uncertain or vague, and not only the general complexity is responsible for this. Often the individual meanings seem to be too fluid to yield to a satisfactory definition. In some of such instances a variety of relational morphemes participate in the meaning with an indeterminable applicability. More adequately evaluated descriptive information than what I was able to obtain would certainly help to clarify contrastive relationships in numerous patterns where they are more or less inconclusive. Needless to say, overlooking certain features or not paying enough attention to seemingly less important facts are unavoidable when one is dealing with a large number of intertwining forms, meanings, and their intralingual and interlingual relationships. These may also explain weaknesses in various details. In spite of the difficulties and shortcomings, the results seem on the whole to be encouraging from the viewpoint of the practicability of contrastive semantics for both pedagogical and general linguistic purposes. It can be anticipated that some advocates of mathematical accuracy will have another opinion – and justifiably. But a high degree of accuracy is bound to remain ellusive even in purely formalistic approaches. A more elaborate apparatus would certainly be beneficial in the field of semantic treatments. In order to make an adequate corpus available and to verify data – especially in the area of usage which is so essential to making plausible contrastive judgements – interpersonal cooperation and teamwork may be necessary. At the same time, a team approach may be capable of a simplification of the data, at least for practical contrastive purposes.

Contrastive research can use theoretical models in its approach (some consider it essential[1]), or it can do without them and try to be merely practical

1 Cf., Moulton (1968: 27–28); Di Pietro (1968: 65–71)

(as others recommend[1]). Whichever approach one chooses, the essential thing would seem to be a concrete and systematic coverage of the entire material – step by step, topic by topic. Random observations, however ingenious, cannot substitute for this and cannot be as helpful to the teaching profession, to the students, or to linguistic science.

2. Some concrete suggestions have been made (pp. 37–8) with respect to contrastive semantic features which showed up in the data and which may be of a general linguistic interest. There are many others of similar kind in the rest of the material. An additional comment of a technical nature relating to them may be proper there.

The established semantic categories in this paper are not arbitrary creations. The basic notions they represent must exist in all languages. However, their contents (the semantic patterns in them) are decided more or less arbitrarily, because the extension of the basic meanings in the two languages are not uniform (if they were, there would be no contrastive problems). If data were available on a wider multilingual basis, a 'standard' and less arbitrary pattern sequence could be established in the individual categories on the basis of the more general trend found in those sample languages. Such a standardized model, when filled in for any number of languages, would make direct comparisons of any two or of any number of languages easier, and would directly answer any specific semantic problem, contrastively or otherwise, in the various relation marking systems.

The non-existence of some general trends in relation-marking, or at least a number of representative patterns, would be almost unthinkable.

3. Finally, I would like to discuss in some detail the general significance and perspective of the contrastive approach in language teaching as it relates to other means and techniques, present and future.

(a) It seems that in the present day classrooms, language teaching methods differ from one another mainly in the varying emphasis they give to available teaching aids, means, and techniques (grammar, memorization, conversation, dramatization, audio-lingual techniques, direct approach, films). There could hardly be established a definitive ranking of the methods with regard to achievements with all other factors (e.g., length of time devoted to learning) being equal. In spite of many innovations, the classroom remains essentially conventional and sets its limits to both the exploitation of teaching aids, techniques, and achievements.

Rigid exclusion of one or another teaching aid or technique may deprive students having a certain learning modality from a potentially effective means of individual progress. Even paradigm memorization can be

1 Cf., Rivers (1968: 152); Twaddell (1968: 201)

of a great value, and is perhaps unjustly looked down upon by many. In the case of languages that have an extensive morphology, paradigm memorization is a very effective shortcut to controlling the large amount of forms, and at the price of a relatively small effort save the student lots of trouble in the years ahead.

(b) Contrastive descriptions (or grammars) can be one of the useful teaching aids.

Although it has long been recognized that students of foreign languages tend to identify instinctively the patterns of the target language in terms of those of their native language, no serious attempts have been made in the past to take advantage of this natural tendency in teaching. Hints to correspondences and differences may not have been used especially when doing translation, but matching native pattern against the target language on a more regular basis has not been practiced. This indifferent attitude was partly a consequence of the wide-spread view (which is still popular and probably valid under certain learning conditions, e.g., when learning the second language in a natural way in its natural environment) that when learning a second language the learner should concentrate on that, and the more he can suppress reliance on his native language habits, the better, because they mainly cause troubles. These troubles are today called contrastive interference.

The problem evidently is that thinking in terms of the native language patterns when learning a second language cannot be easily suppressed. The present general conditions of language teaching, especially its slow process, may in fact help to keep native instincts alive. The choice then seems to be between ignoring the interference of native instincts and trying to control them by providing adequate contrastive information. The lack of such information was and still is the other reason why interlingual matching of patterns could not get a serious trial in language teaching, on an equal footing with other teaching aids and means.

There seem to be no general ideas on what the role of the contrastive data should be in language teaching; i.e., how they can be applied if they were fully available. Stockwell, who experimented with writing a contrastive grammar, observed: 'I think I have to say that it's a lot easier to criticize one [i.e., a contrastive study; a reference to the criticism of his grammar] than to write one, just as it's a lot easier to write one than to apply one[1].'

As far as I know, the only idea that is repeatedly referred to and which is directly related to contrastive interference is the so called sequencing. Catford suggests that contrastive data "can be the basis for decisions about

1 Stockwell (1968: 25)

grouping and sequencing of items[1]." Contrastive sequencing would mean an arrangement of the language material in such a sequential order that it will prevent or minimize interference. For instance, if the student learns the proper phrasing of a potential contrastive distortion before learning another item which would create the condition for that potential distortion, it is reasonable to expect that the distortion will not take place. Such manipulation is a tempting answer to deal with interlingual contrasts, and it is not only possible but also probable that in a number of instances such timing tactics would succeed in preventing interference. However, such tactics would not seem to be feasible on a large scale.

In principle, every single item of the language is a potential source of interference. This may imply that teaching could not start at all because each item would require preventive learning. Without carrying the issue to such an extreme, technical considerations also make the feasibility of sequencing on a full scale doubtful. The large number of contrasts could perhaps be dealt with. The main problem would be (as it has already been noted, see pp. 28–30) the numerous conflicting demands in sequencing since the contrasts between forms and meanings are often characterized circularity. In addition, the contrasts are ambivalent in general from the viewpoint of predictions or distortions (a number of these may not be real ambivalences, see pp. 6–7 and 28–30 above).

It would seem reasonable to expect that contrastive inventories will become useful consulting and learning tools for teachers and learners, especially if they will be provided in illustrative patterns rather than in formalized rules. But it is doubtful whether an overall contrastive method could be implemented in language teaching which would eliminate interference. Interference may be a natural concomitant of the long learning process through the constant contrastive imbalance it creates in the gradually acquired material. Only instant learning could eliminate interference entirely.

4. It may be a reasonable hypothesis that prolonged overall learning time increases – and intensive learning through its massive, more balanced inputs decreases – interference. Thus, the problem can be stated in terms of speed rather than interference. This hypothesis may be supported by the learning achievements of the young (let us say up to age 14) in native settings. On the average, they may not need more than one semester to become fluent in the language: handle grammar smoothly, acquire a sufficient number of lexical items, and approximate native pronunciation. One can assume that during such a relatively short period of time, interference would not be a prominent problem, if at all, as a consequence of speedy learning.

1 Catford (1968: 162); also Rivers (1968): 156), and Twaddell (1968: 196).

Implying on the basis of contrastive considerations that native setting would be the solution is, of course, grossly trivial, but it helps to make the point. To achieve speedy learning, two conditions should be met. First, the total amount of time devoted to language learning during a prolonged period (3 to 4 years) should be used in a shorter period (possibly less than two semesters). Second, language teaching should provide for what native setting does, language in natural situations. The importance of natural situations for sound and speedy learning is not only recognized but over and over emphasized by many, including some contrastivists. The basically sound idea of direct method did not come up to expectations mainly because it could not provide for an intensive speedy program, and the conventional classroom, no matter what, cannot be thought of seriously as something where natural conditions can be created. The conventional classroom, in fact, may be the worst possible place for language learning.

In an alien environment nothing could simulate the native setting of the target language better and more economically than sound films. Although they are increasingly used for language teaching and the advantages of them are acknowledged[1], their potential does not seem to be fully recognized.

Many of the films used sofar in language teaching are more or less replicas of the conventional classroom approach. These are the least interesting. Others are of the documentary type to show the native environment and the culture of the people, rather than to teach the language. The best are those which are designed to teach the language as it is provided in natural situations. The scenes in them often alternate with classroom methods. Television language programs often assume some amount of previous learning. Most motion picture programs (if not all) are, in fact, supplemental to some kind of classroom program.

I have no knowledge of a complete language program the material of which would be fully embedded motion pictures. Such a full program, if developed, should be planned from the beginning to the end, and should employ a certain amount of gradation. In this respect, the suggested natural way of language learning through motion pictures would be more advantageous than learning in the actual native setting, because there would be no ineffective learning experiences and lost impressions, as there are many of such experiences initially for those who are learning a language in the natural way in its native environment.

There are virtually no limits to what films could do in providing a simulation of a native setting in which, let us say, an immigrant child of age 7–14 would find himself in learning the language in about 6 months.

1 Lado (1964: 201–202); Chandrasekhar (1965: 83); Corder (1966/a: 68–71, and (1966/b: 239–250).

(To avoid misunderstanding, the running time of the entire program on film would not be 6 months. That hypothetical youngster's *substantial* contact with the language may not be more than a couple of hours daily, and probably less. Such contact is also highly repetitious from the viewpoint of both the situations and the language material.) The important thing, of course, is not the exact replica of his actual experience but the adequate situational coverage of the language material he acquires. Stimulation of natural environment for language learning would also be superior to the actual native setting from another viewpoint, namely, to provide for effective descriptive narratives given parallel with the scenes that would be adaptable for the purpose.

There is a host of interesting methodological and technical problems related to a complete language program on film, such as: types and length of scenes (i.e., continuing story and/or shorter and very short independent scenes); the problem of how interesting the scenes could or should be considering that repeated showing would be necessary; the role of the teacher; the role of the script and reading; timing and the manner of the analysis of the script; time devoted to film watching and other means of learning; coordination of shows with individual progress as a purely technical problem; measuring progress. A detailed discussion of these is outside the scope of this paper. However, there is one basic problem related to the natural way of language learning, especially to the simulated picture version of it, that should be mentioned: the problem of active (or productive) participation of the learner in the learning process as opposed to receptive learning.

5. A 'movie watching' language program implies that it would lean heavily on receptive learning and to a lesser extent (or, if compared to the class-room approach, perhaps ot a minimal extent) on active participation on the part of the learner.

In language teaching as a whole, the often too early and heavy emphasis on speech production by the students along with the ensuing corrections – as well as other practices which take up a considerable amount of time – should perhaps be given a reppraisal from several points of view. The teaching power of some of these practices may not be proportionate to the time invested. They may not always stimulate as claimed. They may often embarass. Students should perhaps be given a fair chance, for instance, to perceive the new sounds and differentiate between them in a variety of meaningful utterances before they are asked to reproduce them. It is hard to imitate a sound one cannot even hear. Many students may not need sound correction at all, if they receive a sufficient perception training. Elimination or reduction of questionable practices can save valuable time for learning in a receptive manner through meaningful exposures, whose value hardly needs

proof. In the classroom, such an approach is not easy, but not all workable means have been explored.

Productive participation of the learner during the process of language learning is not an unconditional necessity. It is known that many babies make virtually no speech products until, all of a sudden, they begin to speak in sentences – around the age of 2 or even later sometimes, whenever they feel ready. Even in the cases of many others who try their wings earlier and gradually learn to utter some words and some short phrases, at some point of time a sudden leap can be noticed. I observed this latter type of progress in the speech development of my daughter. Her definitive leap came some time between 1 1/2 and 2 years of age, and she has been a smooth and fluent talker ever since. I am relating this to provide background to her more interesting experience with English as a second language, learned in the natural way. Her behavior was different this time. She began learning English when she went to school in January at the age of 11. She did fine in school, participating in everything, except that she showed no interest in trying to speak to anybody for months, even when playing occasionally with her classmates after school or on week-ends. Her attitude – besides being willing to say later *yes, no* or *O.K.* and other indispensable words – did not change much until the end of May. In the first half of June she received a telephone call from one of her classmates and that was our first opportunity to hear her English. The conversation lasted several minutes; she spoke fluently, of course. Being a beginner in English myself, I could not understand her, although I was listening carefully. Native Americans said at the time that they hardly could detect any foreign accent in her English. My wife and I were convinced that there was none. I may add the following: she received no special help to learn English at school or elsewhere; the language at home was Hungarian; there was no television at home during the period in question; she could never be characterized as a shy person.

Even if her behavior under the circumstances were rather atypical, it still would support the contention that learning of a second language can take place in a largely receptive manner. The implication of this for utilizing motion pictures in language teaching and also for a reappraisal of classroom procedures in the interest of faster learning is obvious.

It also seems evident that a planned intensive language program utilizing mainly motion pictures would be more suitable than an improved classroom approach to make massive and more balanced language inputs, in an environment similar to that of a native setting. It could help assure speedy progress, and by this, would leave little chance for a stable contrastive imbalance to develop. Motion picture programs would also be more capable or resolving sequencing problems. In fast learning, first of all, sequential order has less

importance because of the relative proximity of the items in the schedule. Further, the technical flexibility of a film program (especially the video-tape variety) would allow flash reviews (or even previews) to emphasize or reinforce any part of the material that contrastive considerations would make desirable.

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THE HUNGARIAN-ENGLISH CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS PROJECT

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